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EXCITING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

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EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Fort Moultrie was evacuated last night.

Previous to the evacuation the guns were spiked.

Only four soldiers were left in charge.

The troops have all been conveyed to Fort Sumter.

Intense excitement and indignation prevails.

The Convention is in secret session.

The gun-carriages are being burnt at Fort Moultrie.

The cannon are spiked, and it is reported that a train is laid to blow up the fort.

The last report is doubted.

Major Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay the discussion about that post, and at the same time strengthen his own position.

Capt. Foster, with a small force, still remains at Fort Moultrie.

Several of the city military companies have been ordered out.

A collision is not improbable.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 27—P. M.

The military have been ordered out to protect the magazines and arsenals in this locality. It is reported that military corps from the interior are *en route* here.

I have just had an interview with Capt. Foster, now in command of Fort Moultrie. He says Anderson has acted upon his own responsibility. Fort Moultrie has not been set on fire.

Capt. Foster is still in command of Fort Moultrie with a few regulars.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The proceedings of the House and Senate were completely broken up by the news from Charleston, and soon after its reception they adjourned.

During a personal interview with Gen. Scott, this evening, he assured me that he has no official information from Charleston, but has received a dispatch from South Carolina stating that Anderson had evacuated the fort, spiked the guns, and burned the carriages and other property available to an enemy, and then retired to Fort Sumter. This was done without Gen. Scott's knowledge or advice. He assures me that he shall call upon the President to-morrow and investigate the matter. He spoke of Major Anderson as an estimable, brave, discreet officer, and expressed a trust that his orders bore him out in his movements, although he knew nothing of the nature of the orders.

Gen. Scott was sent for to see the President to-day, but being somewhat indisposed, he postponed the interview until to-morrow. He says that Anderson had only fifty-three available men, and Fort Moultrie could have been taken in twenty-four hours, with but slight loss, by five hundred men; and that while Fort Sumter has no fighting men except Anderson's forces, he cannot now be dislodged by any force that can be mustered. While Gen. Scott would not, of course, express a positive opinion as to Anderson's move, it is evident that he regards it as a shrewd military manœuvre, provided Anderson's orders from the President support him in it.

The excitement regarding it has been intense all day, and many will not believe it, although its truth cannot be doubted. This fully corroborates what appeared in the Times, that Fort Moultrie would be surrendered; and as everyone believes Anderson would not do it on his own responsibility, the move is charged upon the President. It has cast a gloom upon the Disunionists, and some are loud in denouncing the President.

A bulletin was posted in all the hotels, taken from a dispatch from the Charleston *Mercury* office, headed "The war is begun!" The most extravagant and exciting rumors are prevalent to-night.

The Secretary of War, the President and the Secretary of the Navy are consulting over the matter to-night; therefore I am unable to find out what were Anderson's orders.

A full Cabinet meeting sat all the evening. Dispatches were received frequently from Charleston, but not altering the aspect of affairs, as previously telegraphed. The general opinion seems to be that reinforcements will be sent.

The South Carolina Commissioners assure me that nothing has been done at present.

I am assured, upon good authority, that Anderson acted upon his own responsibility, although great doubt exists regarding this.

The Cabinet is still in session at 12 o'clock.

O. P. Q.

THE NEWS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The abandonment and reported burning of Fort Moultrie created intense excitement here to-day, and paralyzed business. Throngs of people crowded the news marts till a late hour in the night. Very many approve of the course pursued in abandoning the fort, whilst very few condemn it.

EFFECT OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS IN NEW-YORK.

The telegraphic dispatches announcing that Fort Moultrie had been evacuated and dismantled by Maj. Anderson, was bulletined yesterday about noon, and produced considerable sensation. Crowds gathered about the newspaper establishments, impatiently waiting the appearance of the evening papers; and the various bulletins, where the dispatches were posted, were thronged by an excited multitude eager to catch a glance of the particulars. On 'Change, in the street, in hotels and bar-rooms, the exciting news was the topic of remark, and in some cases of exciting discussion. The motives for the act—the authority on which Maj. Anderson probably acted—and the results likely to flow from the movement, were earnestly canvassed. All sorts of rumors were current. Some said it was humiliating—this surrendering a fort of the United States without firing a gun, or before even a summons from the enemy to do so. Others praised the strategic skill which stole a march on the threatening Carolinians—and, while obtaining possession of a really defensible position, rendered any occupancy of the deserted post impossible. The movement might precipitate events, but would greatly lessen the chances of collision, by giving the commander of Fort Sumter the men and material to resist attack. So averse do the generality of people seem to admitting the possibility of a serious collision—they will not believe it until actual hostilities occur. The great blunder or crime of leaving Maj. Anderson without the necessary reinforcements was everywhere denounced.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Governor to-day has been tendered the services of troops from Georgia, Alabama, and different portions of Carolina, and many companies may be here to-morrow.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.

"Occasional" telegraphs as follows from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of December 26:

"The Washington Commissioners, Messrs. Orr Barnwell and Adams, reached this city this evening by the Southern mail line. Their arrival caused very little excitement. They have taken private quarters on Franklin-avenue, where, removed from the curiosity and crowds which distinguished the hotels on the avenue, they will have a better opportunity of conferring with those who can materially aid them in the object of their visit.

I understand *that they made the President an informal visit this evening*, for the purpose of paying their respects, and that, in the course of the conversation, it was distinctly intimated that they were instructed, and *would make a demand, in the name of South Carolina for the unconditional and instant surrender of the forts in Charleston harbor, an equitable settlement concerning all other matters between the State and the Government to be left for future treaty.*

This precipitancy is excused on the ground that it is now difficult to prevent the mob in Charleston from attacking the forts, and that, unless they are at once surrendered, the State authorities will be unable to restrain the infuriated people. Mr. Buchanan expressed his readiness to *refer the demand to Congress*, and as this is considered an official recognition of the Commissioners, the Secessionists are delighted that, so far, all is well. To-night the Commissioners have been visited by a number of prominent Southern men and every precaution is being taken to secure a united South when the question is presented in Congress.

THE FORTS AT CHARLESTON.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives prominence to a letter from Washington, the statements of which it vouches for as entitled to implicit credit. The writer says:

"Forts Moultrie and Sumter are situated on opposite sides of the entrance to Charleston harbor, and completely cover and command it. Fort Moultrie is on or adjacent to the land, and dwelling-houses and other buildings are erected close up to the walls of the fort. It covers so large a surface that it cannot be successfully defended at all points by a garrison of less than three hundred men.

The present force in command of the place consists of two companies of infantry which have not been recruited for three years, and have been reduced by death and expiration of terms of service, to sixty-three men besides the band, who are not armed. They are under the command of Major Anderson, a gallant and loyal officer, who will doubtless make the best defence of which the place is capable.

The adjacent buildings will furnish concealment and protection for an attacking force until they arrive at the walls of the fort.

Experienced military men, well acquainted with the position, say that a force of 250 men, by an attack, skillfully planned and executed, can take the place, with the present garrison, with a loss of from three to five men on the side of the assailants, and perhaps double that number of the garrison.

But this is not the worst view of the case. Fort Sumter is built in the water, one thousand yards from the land. It can only be attacked, therefore, from water-craft. It is just finished, and is one of the strongest works in Christendom; mounted with 32-pound cannon, and supplied with one hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun. It is covered, bomb-proof, and can only be entered by the embrasures, which an attacking force must crawl through, one man at a time, and hence two men at one of these could defend it against five hundred.

With a garrison of 150 men, it could only be successfully attacked by siege batteries and heavy ordnance, and then could withstand a siege of weeks, or, perhaps, months.

The guns of this fort command Fort Moultrie, and could reduce it to a heap of ruins in 24 hours. And, yet, in this place, there is not a single bayonet or a single soldier.

It is in the custody of an Engineer, with a few laborers, who have been engaged in mounting the artillery.

Twenty-five men can take Fort Sumter, turn its batteries on Fort Moultrie, and drive out the garrison without the loss of a single man on the part of the attacking force.

The Charleston Arsenal contains fifteen thousand old muskets that have been rifled and provided with percussion locks, and two thousand rifles.

This has been surrendered to the State authorities, and is now in the possession and under the control of the sovereign and independent State of South Carolina, which is now in rebellion against the United States."

FORT MOULTRIE—ITS HISTORY.

Fort Moultrie, at the mouth of Charleston harbor, is named in honor of Gen. William Moultrie, one of the bravest patriots in the American Revolution, who gained a memorable victory at the fortress over a British squadron, June 28, 1776. Moultrie was a native of South Carolina, and of Scottish descent. He early espoused the cause of American independence, and in March, 1776, was ordered to construct a fort on Sullivan Island, at the mouth of Charleston harbor, and was engaged at the work when the British fleet appeared off the coast. He was advised to abandon the fortress, as Gen. Lee, his superior officer, declared it was no better than a "slaughter pen." But Moultrie had faith in his own work, and defended the fort with great skill and valor, and drove away the enemy. One British ship was lost, and two others were so riddled as to have almost become wrecks. The loss of the enemy was 222 killed and wounded. The Americans had 11 killed and 26 wounded. The fortress was hardly injured by the fire of the British squadron, and when the battle was over, every gun on the fort, but one, was still in position. The determination and courage of Moultrie in this engagement elicited great praise, and the fort was by universal assent named in honor of its skillful builder and gallant defender.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF ARMS FROM ALLEGHANY ARSENAL.

PUBLIC MEETING IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 27.

An immense meeting was held to-day, in the street, opposite the Court House, relative to the removal of ordnance South. Gen. Wm. Robinson presided. Several speeches were delivered; among others Gen. J. K. Moorhead, member of Congress from this District.

Several resolutions were adopted, almost unanimously, declaring loyalty to the Union and ability to defend ourselves against all enemies of the Union; deprecating any interference with the shipment of arms under Government orders, however inopportune or impolitic the order might appear; deploring the existing state of things in connection with the administration of important departments of the public service, so as to have shaken confidence in the people of the Free States; that while Pennsylvania is on guard at the Federal capital, it is her special duty to look to the fidelity of her sons, and in that view call on the President, as a citizen of this Commonwealth, to see that the public receive no detriment at his hands; it behooves the President to purge his Cabinet of every man known to give aid and comfort to, or in any way countenancing the revolt of any State against the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the Union.

A dispatch from Hon. Robt. McKnight, asking the people to make no further resistance, but ask for a suspension of the shipment of the guns until further advices were received from the War Office, was read and approved.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The House Committee of Thirty-three met to-day, and had a long discussion upon Rust's proposition reëstablishing the Missouri Compromise line, extending it to the Pacific, etc. It was voted down by a large majority. The proposition respecting the New-Mexico Enabling Act was not reached. It was not Adams' proposition originally, but he voted for it, and was selected to present it to the Committee, with a recommendation from the Republican members of the Committee that it pass. Unless recent developments from Charleston put an end to all compromise, it will probably pass by a large vote.

I understand from Mr. Otero, the Delegate from New-Mexico, that the statement of figures regarding the population of that Territory, made to the Committee, and published in the Times, is far from being correct; that the free white population far exceeds that of Florida, and is something over 13,000, but that they are opposed to State taxation at present, and not desirous of admission.

Bristow, of Kentucky, offered conciliatory resolutions to-day, which are regarded as plausible and fair. If pressed, they will probably pass.

Upon a canvass, it appears that a majority of the Republicans, or nearly all, are willing to guarantee the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and unless this is accepted, they will charge upon the South a determination not to compromise.

A long debate arose in the Senate, to-day, growing out of Green's proposition to organize Arizona immediately. Brown, of Mississippi, attempted to insert a provision to recognize property in man, claiming that under the act of 1850, when that Territory and New-Mexico were acquired, the laws of Mexico became null, and those of the United States, recognizing slave property, became effectual; and asserting that, unless this was admitted, the country could not exist ninety days. To this *ultimatum* Doolittle's speech was aimed. His repudiation of this doctrine is indorsed by all the Republicans, and his speech is pronounced able and masterly.

Gov. Hicks' refusal to convene the Maryland Legislature for Disunion purposes, is generally regarded with warm approbation, and creates great dismay among the Disunionists who have urged it. The greater portion of these latter, I am informed upon the best authority, are office seekers, disappointed politicians and rowdies, who seek plunder. A prominent gentleman who has just seen Gov. Hicks, says the rank and file of Maryland are true to him.

Gen. Cass is to return to Michigan in about a fortnight. Ovations are being prepared all along the route.

It is understood that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has solicited from the Secretary of War, and obtained a year's leave of absence for Col. Hardee, late Commandant at West Point, to go to Europe to purchase guns and munitions of war for the State of Georgia. I receive this information from excellent authority, which there is no reason to question. The scheme is part and parcel of the mad plans of the Secessionists. They intend to leave no stone unturned to accomplish their purpose, and in this instance have gone so far as to endeavor to entangle a prominent officer of the Army in their traitorous toils.

The experiments begun a few weeks ago, by order of the Navy Department, upon the United States steamer at Erie, Penn., by Chief-Engineer Isherwood and others, to test steam expansiveness, are still continued, and are likely to prove most important. Reports to the Department state that remarkable results are developed. In spite of the past supposed perfection in the use and application of steam, the greatest fallacies that ever vitiated a practical art are demonstrated therein. The effect will be to overturn the present proportions and dimensions of steam engines, and to vastly reduce their bulk, weight and cost—matters of great pecuniary moment to the whole economic world employing steam.

I had another personal interview with Russell this evening. There are no new developments. Bail has not been procured yet, on account of the necessity for three-fifths of the whole amount—$300,000—being obtained from this District. It will be obtained. He was surrounded by his friends from Missouri and elsewhere. The full amount of bail from good parties outside the District has been offered and refused. The general theory now is that Bailey acted under the advice of other parties, who connived with him for speculation. Floyd is roundly censured for issuing certificates in advance, and an investigation is demanded. The Committee of the House is proceeding as rapidly as possible.

O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The House Select Committee on the Crisis to-day rejected Mr. Rust's proposition, which has been long under consideration, by a vote of 12 against 15. All the Republicans, and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, voted in the negative. This proposition was for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific—Slavery South of it to be protected while in a Territorial condition, but States formed on either side to be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, as the people may determine. Mr. Barstow offered a proposition to-day. The proposition of Mr. Nelson is the next in order.

Col. Myers and Capt. Donovan, of South Carolina, and Major Wayne, of Georgia, have resigned their offices in the Army. The last-named will accept the post of Adjutant-General of his State.

The Post-office Department continues to receive resignations of Postmasters in South Carolina, who give as their reason that they are out of the Union.

Mr. Thomas, of Tennessee, has been appointed on the House Committee to investigate the facts connected with the abstraction of bonds, in place of Bocock, resigned. They may hold some of their meetings in New-York.

The Address, proposing a Convention of the border Slave States at Baltimore, meets with general approval from the Representatives therefrom, and has already obtained numerous signatures.

The South Carolina Commissioners so far have received no encouragement as to being received in an official capacity. The more probable report is that their case will be submitted to Congress by the President. They do not apprehend an immediate termination to their business, as they have hired private quarters, with the privilege of retaining them till the 4th of March.

A printed circular has been issued for a caucus to-morrow night of the conservative members of Congress for consultation on the affairs of the Union. The invitation is to members from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Arkansas, Missouri, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) presented a resolution, and asked for its reference to the Select Committee of Thirteen. It was so referred, without reading.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) called for the order of the day—Territorial business.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Territories to provide for the Territorial Government of Arizona, &c., and taken up.

Mr. Green explained the bill. He said it was in usual form, and there was nothing objectionable in it. It was a necessity for the Territorial Government there.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to add a section that the act of the Legislature of New-Mexico for the protection of slave property, be in force in this Territory.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to amend, that the law which was in force in the said Territory at the time of the annexation remain in force till it becomes a State.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said we had lived together for eighty years in peace. Peace was based on two ideas: one that neither the Federal Government nor citizens of Non-Slaveholding States should make any aggression on Slavery in the States, and the other, that neither the Federal Government nor the citizens of Slaveholding States should make any aggressions or undertake to overthrow Freedom in the Territories. If these conditions were broken, there cannot be peace. He said the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and of every State, and if the Constitution contains any language which would abolish Slavery in a Territory, it would abolish it in a State. He then referred to the Dred Scott decision, and claimed that there was nothing in that decision to lead any one to infer that the Constitution establishes Slavery in any territory; nothing that justifies men in saying that the Constitution enters the territory acquired from Mexico and abolishes Mexican law and establishes a law guaranteeing the right to take and hold slaves in this territory. He argued that if we should annex Canada, the Constitution had no power of its own force to repeal the law there in regard to Slavery which had been in force a hundred years. He said the Senator from Tennessee (Nicholson) had said there was great alarm at the South from the Free States, and said he apprehended the time would come when the Free States would attempt to amend the Constitution, so as to extinguish Slavery. Why did not the Senator from Tennessee, if he wished to allay the alarm, quote in his speech part of the Republican Platform, which declares an essential principle to be the maintenance of State rights in order to maintain the balance of power, and denounced the invasion of any State on whatever pretext? Why did not the Senator quote from the speeches of the President-elect, when he had declared over and over again that he did not intend or wish to interfere with Slavery in the States?

Mr. Doolittle then read from Mr. Lincoln's speeches, where he had declared he had no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with Slavery in the States. He believed he had no lawful right to do so, nor had he any inclination to do so.

Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) said he had stated that the Republican Party had expressed a determination to regard the rights of Southern men in the States, but he laid down a general principle outside of the States, which, if carried out, would destroy their rights in the States.

Mr. Doolittle said he understood the Senator to say that he apprehended the Republican Party would so increase in power that at last it would amend the Constitution so as to destroy the rights of the South and emancipate the slaves.

Mr. Nicholson said the policy and principles of the Republican Party, if carried out, would extinguish Slavery; and he had expressed the apprehension that if the power of the Free States increased, and they intended to carry out their purposes, it would lead to the ultimate extinction of Slavery.

Mr. Doolittle said the Republican Party, as he understood it, stood ready to protect and maintain the rights of States to all powers not expressly delegated or necessary to carry into effect the powers delegated. It was fundamental with them to maintain the sovereignty of the several States and the right to control all domestic institutions. He would undertake to say that no Republican expressed the desire or wish that the General Government have power to interfere with Slavery in the States. He knew there was a book published by an individual named Spooner which took ground that the Constitution of itself abolished Slavery, but it found no supporters of any weight. It was precisely like that other fanatical idea that the Constitution of its own force establishes Slavery anywhere on earth.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, (Dem., said he had seen it published that the Senator from New-York (Seward) had recommended the book. Did the Senator from Wisconsin mean that this was a forgery, or did he mean that the Senator from New-York had no weight?

Mr. Doolittle said the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) recommended it. He believed the author was a man of sound sense, but what he (Mr. D.) said was, that the idea that the Constitution establishes or abolishes Slavery had no shadow of foundation. The Constitution was formed by men who knew the meaning of the words they employed. They recognized the rights of Slaveholding States to persons held to service, and made it the duty of the Free States to deliver up such persons, but left each State perfectly sovereign over its own laws. The law of the Slave States makes slaves property. The law of the Free States does not make them property. The Constitution does neither. Upon the idea that the Constitution establishes Slavery we cannot have peace on the Slavery question, and we may as well know it first as last. The people of the United States will never consent that the Constitution be so altered as to become by its own force a Slavery-extending Constitution. But they do not ask a construction put upon it which will make it abolish Slavery in any State or Territory. We simply ask let the Constitution stand as our fathers made it, neither affirming or denying; then we can have peace. He read again from Mr. Lincoln's speeches to show that he had no desire to infringe in any way on the rights of the States. He said he desired to speak a few moments on what was alleged to be the causes of the existing agitation. One was introduced by the Senator from Kentucky, which he very much regretted to see brought up. It was only recently that he had heard of it in connection with this controversy. It is that some of the Non-Slaveholding States refuse to surrender criminals. He said it had generally been admitted as a rule that if a crime committed was a crime within the law of the State to which the criminal fled, then he should be surrendered; not otherwise. He cited the case of Virginia refusing to deliver some negroes at an early day in the history of the country, and the case of the Governor of Kentucky. He said, lay aside the excitement on the negro question, and he did not think ten men on that floor would advocate the doctrine that a State could, by its own law, make what it conceives to be a crime, and, by its indictment, establish of necessity the evidence of guilt, as well as of escape. The honorable Senator from Kentucky said it was annoying. He knew it was annoying to have negroes kidnapped from Ohio and Indiana, and annoying to slaveholders that their slaves may be enticed to run away, but there was a higher principle involved.

Another cause of trouble was said to be the non-rendition of fugitive slaves. He admitted the validity of the clause in the Constitution requiring rendition. He admitted that that was one of the clauses in the Constitution he had sworn to support; but he must say questions had arisen as to the construction of this clause. He believed that the Constitution should be strictly construed, and he thought it the duty of the States to make provisions to faithfully carry into effect this clause of the Constitution; but he admitted with equal frankness that a majority of the people of the United States thought Congress possesses the power to legislate to carry this into effect. He said Mr. Lincoln was in favor of giving the South the Fugitive Slave law, and read speeches to support the assertion. The South complain that they lose a great deal by fugitives, and few are reclaimed. This arises from the fact that they possess a species of property with a will of its own, and legs of its own, and desire of its own to get away. This is no fault of ours, and the North are not responsible for that. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Mason) told us that a few years ago Virginia lost annually $100,000, and he believed she lost the same now. He would concede that, for the sake of argument. Virginia had about 500,000 slaves, worth on an average $800, (at least before the panic,) making $400,000,000. The loss of $100,000 is only one-fortieth of one per cent, or about one-quarter of a mill on a dollar. This is less than the risk incurred in any other species of property in the United States. Suppose the people of the Border States resolve themselves into an insurance Company, how small would be the premium to cover the loss. This special property has special advantages. It has advantages of representation, and is it strange that such property should be subjected to peculiar risks? What will those gentlemen gain by severing the bond of the Union? If they run this slight risk now what risk will they run then when the Northern States will be under no obligations to return their property? Would 10 per cent. cover the loss of the State? Let the bond of union be broken, and slave property would, of necessity, retire from the borders. I declare that those men at the North who are called Abolitionists stand looking on to-day, with an anxiety you cannot conceive of, and their prayers are going up to-night that this Union may be broken up; that the Free States at the North must no longer be compelled, by this bond of Union, to surrender fugitive slaves. They know what the effect would be, and they desire a depopulation. They stand in anxious suspense, and are praying, and hoping that the bond of this Union may be broken, for another reason. They know the time shall come, in the progress of population—and that time is coming, with as much certainty as the revolutions of the earth—when the slave population of some of those States shall become so preponderating in numbers and physical force, that it can no longer be held in subjection. They know that, under the bond of the Union in which we live, the arm of the Federal Government may be called in to put down insurrection. It is because they believe, if this bond were broken, the strong arm of the Government could no longer be brought to bear to secure peace and safety to these States, that they desire the bond should be broken. They desire it upon two grounds. First, to compel the slaves to be withdrawn from the border States, and by escape, and by property becoming insecure, that property will have to be transported or sold to the Southern Slave States; and when the whole of this mass of slaves shall be collected in great numbers in these States, and the bond of Union being broken, so that the power of the Federal Government can no longer be called in, they then hope to see immediate emancipation, and all the consequences which follow. They are as anxious for dissolution as many of the extremists in the States upon the Gulf of Mexico. While I cannot believe that those residing in the Gulf States desire to accomplish any such purpose, I cannot, for my life, see what course they could pursue which would be more likely to bring about that result than to break up this Union of States and overthrow this Constitution. It was in view of this that the present Minister to France said in the Legislature of Virginia, when speaking of the institution of Slavery, that it had a magnitude of desolating power, compared to which, if the Federal Union should be broken up, the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the desolation that wasteth at noonday" would be a blessing. This declaration was made directly after the Southampton insurrection, when Virginia was startled in view of the future. There is one other subject matter upon which I wish to detain the Senate a few minutes, and then I have done. The Constitution of the United States, as adopted by the original thirteen States, is the supreme law of the land, anything in a State law or Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, so far as it speaks in the delegated power of this Government. Every citizen, therefore, owes a double allegiance—one to this Federal Government, and another to the State in which he lives; and he may be guilty of treason against either, or against both, within their spheres where their Governments are sovereign and supreme. If Congress steps beyond the power delegated by the Constitution, to enact any law, that law is absolutely null and void. If the State shall step beyond the Constitution of the United States, which limits the power of the States, and enact a law in conflict with it, it is simply unconstitutional, and null, and void, and of no effect.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) wished to ask the Senator if, in his opinion, under this form of Government a citizen cannot be placed, by a conflict between these two Governments, in a position where he must, of necessity, be guilty of treason to one or the other, and therefore bound to be hung any way?

Mr. Doolittle—No, Sir; he cannot, for, if a State declares that to be treason which by the Constitution of the United States is void and in conflict with it, it is no treason, for the fundamental law of your State is the Constitution of the United States. Any act or declaration making it treason to do an act which is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, cannot be made treason by the State, although they may declare it such.

Mr. Benjamin—If they declare it treason, and hang the citizen, what advantage would it be to him, although he was right in the theory?

Mr. Doolittle—The citizen must judge, at his peril, and if he undertakes to break up the fort of the United States, and be guilty of treason against the United States, any act which the State may declare in conflict with it, is simply unconstitutional, and null and void.

Mr. Benjamin—But when, by a portion of the citizens of the State, or by the Government of the State, which he cannot control, he is commanded to do a certain thing, under the penalty of being hanged, and if that thing is treason under the Constitution and laws of the United States, is it possible, under the law of nature, for the Federal Government to act upon the individual thus placed under duress, to commit treason, instead of first relieving him from that duress by making war upon the State.

Mr. Doolittle—If one of my fellow-citizens from Wisconsin, as, I am sorry to say, has been the case in some one of the Southern States, is taken and hung by a mob, what remedy has he?

Mr. Benjamin—I am not speaking of mobs, but of the Government of a State undertaking to hang a citizen for refusing to obey certain orders, and the Government of the United States hangs him if he does obey them—I ask, what advantage it would be to him?

Mr. Doolittle—If a man is to be hung if he does the act, or hung if he does not, undoubtedly so far as he is concerned, it makes no difference. [Laughter.] But if as a matter of law he is compelled to do that which was treason against the United States, the law would be void.

Mr. Benjamin—Would hanging be void?

Mr. Doolittle—The hanging would be a certainty. [Laughter.] But I say the Constitution of the United States speaks in language clear enough that it is not in the power of one out of ten, or of one hundred, or of all the citizens of a State, to annul an act of Congress, because the Constitution of the United States and an act in pursuance of it is a supreme law of that State, and binding upon every citizen of that State, and every citizen must act at his peril. Now if this doctrine is true, that a State by its own mere motion can assemble in Convention a mass of its citizens, by resolutions dissolve its connection with the Federal Government, and put an end to the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, several other consequences must follow. If one State can secede from all the rest, I suppose the Senator from Louisiana will not deny but that all the rest can secede from one, and that of necessity gives to this Government the power to expel a State. Your right of secession involves the right of expulsion. Let us go a little farther, and see how this doctrine would apply in time of war. We were engaged in a war with Great Britain in 1812, and the New-England States, it is said, were rather disaffected, and met in Convention at Hartford. Now, if the doctrine of the gentleman is correct, any of the New-England States could have resolved itself out at its pleasure and gone over to the enemy. Our fortresses in Boston Harbor, which we had manned, built, and filled with munitions and guns, they might have withdrawn from and surrendered to the enemy, and turned our own guns upon us. This is the consequence of this doctrine. But, again, take it in time of peace. Apply the doctrine to Pennsylvania, that she, by a simple resolution of her people, can withdraw from the United States. She could cut off all the mail routes going across Pennsylvania, and we could not go from Virginia to New-York without going across a foreign country. So, too, with Illinois; if this doctrine is correct, we of the Northwest could be cut off entirely from the East; and especially if the Union is to be broken up, we could not go to New-York except by leave of Illinois, or without going through the State of Kentucky; and you propose to make that a foreign institution. Apply this doctrine further. How is it with Florida, a little State of the Gulf, that has 50,000 white inhabitants—almost as many as some of the counties in the State where I live? We purchased this peninsula, and paid for it, to get rid of the foreign jurisdiction over it—also to get possession of the Key, and command the entrance to the Gulf. We paid $35,000,000 to take the Seminoles off from it, and now these 30,006 people, whom the good people of the United States permitted to go there and settle their Territories—they had hardly population enough to be admitted as a State, but we have admitted them to full fellowship—and Florida now attempts, by mere resolution of her people gathered together to resolve herself out of the Union, and take all those fortresses, which we have spent thousands of dollars to make, with all our own guns, and turn them against us. How is it with Louisiana? The Government of the United States upon wise national principles of great national policy, purchased from the Emperor of France, or the first Consul, the Territory of Louisiana, at an expense of $15,000,000. We purchased it to obtain possession of the great Valley of the Mississippi, and above all things, to hold the mouth of that river which controls all its commerce, and discharges it upon the high seas of the world. Now, can it be contended here that because the people of whom the Federal Government has permitted to go in there, and occupy its lands, and permitted to be introduced into the family of this reunion, that she, in a moment of passion and excitement, by the mere resolution of her citizens, can resolve herself outside the Confederacy, declare that she is a foreign power, and take with her the control of the mouths of the Mississippi. I tell you, Mr. President, and I tell the Senator from Louisiana that if any such doctrine had been understood when Louisiana was admitted, she would never have been admitted. I tell you, Sir, if any such doctrine had been asserted, her people would never have been permitted to take possession of the swamps of Louisiana. They will not willingly consent that she should hold the mouths of the Mississippi, and thus control the commerce that goes out into the Gulf. How has it been with Texas? The Federal Government admitted Texas at a time when she had a sparse population, and there were many debts against her treasury, and her credit was impaired and broken. We took her as one of the States into this Confederacy. The result of her annexation brought the Mexican war, which cost us 40,000 lives and nearly $100,000,000. Now, when we have made her a good State, built fortifications, paid her debts, and raised her to a position of a State in this Confederacy, with prospects as glorious, perhaps more so, than any other Southern State, is she now, in a single hour or moment of passion, to resolve herself out of the Union and become a foreign power?

Mr. Wigfall said the Senator was mistaken: Government had built no forts, and did not protect the State. And the other day, when they attempted to send off some arms, a Free-soil mob in Pittsburgh had levied war on the United States, and took them away. Government had also taken away and swindled Texas out of thirty thousand square miles of territory.

Mr. Doolittle said he had no objection to the Senator going out, if he chose, but hoped the State would remain. Suppose we had paid $200,000,000 for Cuba, and acquired her with all her fortifications, she could now go out and turn our own guns against us. What is all our great boasted nationality? Is it a farce and a delusion? Gentlemen sometimes

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE JAPANESE HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Voyage of the Niagara from Batavia to Hong-Kong.

Preparations in Japan for the Reception of the Embassy.

News of the Fall of Peking—Sacking of the Chinese Emperor's Palace—The French obtain the Lion's Share of Booty.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA,
HONG KONG, China, Monday, Oct. 29, 1860.

We steamed away from Batavia on the 10th instant, and crossing the Sea of Java, we passed through the Strait of Gaspar, then up between Sumatra and Borneo, across the Equator again, and so into the China Sea, where we encountered the first puffs of the Northeast Monsoon, which blew fresh in our teeth until our arrival here on the 22d, having made a fair run of eleven days.

The only incident worthy of note on this voyage, was our passing within a league of the wreck of the American clipper *Intrepid*, which vessel, on her homeward voyage some few months ago, struck on a spot a little to the north of Gaspar island, which we judged to be Belvedere reef. The ship's hull was high above water, but in other respects she was stripped, and nothing save the stump of her mizzenmast left standing. Two or three Malay proas were prowling and sweeping around the wreck, which no doubt has proved a rich marine placer for the hordes of pirates who infest those waters, ever ready to spring like tigers upon any incautious or unprepared mariner who may chance to anchor near their haunts, or who may unfortunately have come to grief on the mazes of coral reef-work which embroider the coasts in that dangerous locality.

The important intelligence of the fall of Peking, without a blow having been struck in its defence, together with the flight of the Emperor and the retreat of the Tartar army under his bravest and most skillful General, San-ko-lin-sin—a brave, whose name sounds in English like Sam Collinson—has struck every one here in the southern part of the Empire with surprise, not unmingled, however, with hearty satisfaction on the part of the English and French population. The truth is, that for some mails past very serious apprehensions have arisen for the safety of the combined forces before Peking, and every man, whether soldier, sailor or marine, that could possibly be spared from the fleets, were ordered on shore to strengthen the army and keep open the communications with their base of operations. Now, however, the foreign mind is relieved, and the English are bitterly abusing their allies for having had the luck to be first in the Emperor of China's superb summer palace near Peking, and for having *looted* that establishment of all the most valuable and portable treasures in such a wonderfully rapid and thorough manner, that when Mr. Bull showed his horns there, naught was to be found, and so Mr. B. has been bellowing ever since. One may readily imagine that, being thus outdone in a pursuit in which the English have hitherto had much and successful experience in the East, is by no means agreeable; but now it seems that the French have fairly out-looted them in the most wicked and unpitying style, here on their own field of plunder, and henceforward Mr. Bull must haul in his horns.

From the time of the first coming of the allied expedition to China, there has been a jealous and unhappy state of affairs existing on both sides, which is supposed to have very seriously impaired the success and prestige of the expedition, both on land and sea. Even where the troops are not in the field, but in garrison, as they are here at Canton, the same bad blood and jealous bickering is at work, and there is an entire want of harmony among officers and men, which, in the event of check or reverse in the war, would inevitably lead to the most deplorable consequences. I will not, however, take up your space with the war or its troubles, as you will find ample details in the China papers which go forward by this mail.

Our Minister, Mr. Ward, arrived here from Shanghai on the 21st, intending to have taken passage for Europe in the steamer of to-day, but learning that the President has placed the *Niagara* at his disposal as far as Aden, he has determined to remain in Hong Kong until the frigate's return, after landing the Embassy at Yeddo. Mr. Ward's mission has been in every sense a successful one, and he will leave his post with the hearty congratulations of all his countrymen in China.

The Flag-officer of the station in command of our squadron has gone with the steamer *Hartford* and corvette *John Adams* to Japan, expecting to have taken part in ceremonies attending the return of the Embassy; but the *Niagara* has been so long *en route* that the Flag-officer's patience seems exhausted, since he writes that he shall leave not later than the 7th of November for Hong Kong. The small side-wheel steamer *Saginaw* sailed from here three days since, bound to Japan, where she is to be employed in making a hydrographical survey of one of the new ports about to be opened to foreign trade.

The health of our Japanese passengers is bovine, despite of salted cucumbers gone to seed, sour milk and gin-cocktails, all of which edible and fluid matter they consume in quantity. They come on shore daily, wander around the town, peep into the shops, (where, however, the Chinese salesmen make no eleemosynary contributions, as did the shopkeepers in New-York,) allowing themselves to be amiably stared at and inspected by Parsees, Sepoys, Coolies and the mob generally, when they shuffle off to the frigate again, divest themselves of swords, hats and holiday gear, partake of their generous dinner, then light their little pipes, and, no doubt, throw off sighing and regretful whiffs, that when they get back to Niphon they will have to resign all this luxury for a little rice and saki.

The *Niagara* sails to-morrow for Yeddo, where she is ordered to remain not more than ten days, and she will probably be back to Hong Kong about the 1st of December.

TRUE BLUE.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA,
HONG KONG, China, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

On Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., after a passage of nearly twelve days from Batavia, against a head wind and sea, splash went the anchor in the Bay of Hong Kong! I now feel myself to be really in China, for the jabbering of a hundred bumboatmen around the ship all the time, convinces me of that, while the clang of numberless gongs on board some newly-arrived Chinese fleet, tells me that I can be nowhere else. Hong Kong harbor is as lively a looking place as I know of anywhere; indeed, I do not remember of being more favorably impressed with any view than I was with that which the rising sun unfolded on the morning following the day of our arrival. The northeast monsoon just commencing, blew a stiff breeze over the bay, causing a considerable sea, and forcing the hundred "sampans" and "fast boats" dancing around us to take a reef or two in their bamboo sails. Making the land, on nearing the port, a mite of a sampan, the frailest, prettiest little thing in the boat line imaginable, comes dancing under your stern, looking like a mere feather on the billow. Hailing your ship, the Chinamen singing out, inquires in the dialect of the coast, "Captain, you want chee pilot?" "Aye, aye," says the master; and the officer of the deck never deigning to stop the engine or back a topsail to let the poor devil on board; but there is no necessity for it, for no sooner does the fellow get an affirmative answer, than, making a tack or two, he swings under your bow, and just as you are holding your breath, thinking that you have run over him, he pops up over the bow and presents himself to you for duty.

Looking around to see what has become of the sampan, you spy it towing astern, and the old woman and children, (wife and family of the pilot,) calmly eating their breakfast, as if perfectly contented with themselves and things generally. Whole families are reared in this manner every year. Our entrance was made through the Limoon passage, a narrow strait not over a quarter of a mile wide, dividing the island of Hong Kong from the main land. The morning was a beautiful one, and the bright sunbeams shining on the green mountain sides looked cheerful and inviting, more especially as the previous week had been dark and stormy. Quickly we threaded our way among the innumerable junks, which, reefed down to the brisk breeze then blowing, were bobbing up and down apparently in inextricable confusion.

As we drew nearer in with the land, the smaller sampans came briskly skipping over the waves to meet us. Shooting into the narrow channel, which will scarcely average more than half a mile in width from one end to the other, we watched with anxiety to see how our pilot would handle our heavy ship, but soon found that she was in skillful hands, as he worked her gradually up. The passage is a deep cut through the mountains, a volcanic chasm, the lofty hills rising up on either side clothed in a lovely verdure, generally uninhabited, though here and there was a cluster of fishermen's huts hidden in some secure little haven. As we advanced, the land on the island showed signs of civilization; a tall mass of stone buildings, we were informed, was a hospital where the garrison, debilitated by the heat of Hong Kong, were sent to recuperate. Just as the sun was beginning to become almost scorching hot, we shot through the narrows into the extensive bay of the city, and a convenient berth being assigned us, we were soon boarded by a number of Chinese—men and women and other persons—each one advocating his claims, as being the most expeditious man for supplying the ship with provisions, fruit, &c. A salute was fired for the English flag, which was returned immediately afterwards, from shore. The American Consul, Mr. KEENAN, visited us at an early hour, and received the customary salute of nine guns—and also a number of English naval officers, who kindly offered to do anything in their power to facilitate the departure of the ship.

Overhanging our mast-heads, frowning down upon us, is the peak of Victoria 1,800 feet in height, at whose base, plastered as it were against its eastern extremity is the city, seemingly as if the houses had been thrown at the mountain's side, and had stuck fast on its precipitous sides, for it is only when approaching it closely that the eye can discern any level spot on which one would suppose a house could be erected. Indeed, after all, there are but few enough of them, only the width of a single street, and after it, streets rise one above the other in terraces, one being obliged in going through the city to make numberless ascents and descents, up and down stairs, which in this warm climate is not at all a desirable mode of progression.

This terracing of the mountain side gives the town a most picturesque look. Indeed, one seldom sees more startling effects produced by grouping of houses on level ledges, or perching of churches or ornamental buildings on uncertain-looking crags, than he does at Hong-Kong; and at night, as the ranges of lighted lamps rise, one above another, with here and there a galaxy of brighter lights issuing from the gothic panes of the cathedral, the windows of the Government house, or mayhap from the Hindoo burial-place illuminated for ceremonial, the effect is very fine and beautiful.

The spacious harbor, extending for several miles, from the Limoon on the one extremity, to Green Island on the other, and stretching across from the foot of Victoria Peak, to the hilly shores of the Kowloon on the main, bears upon its bosom about as varied a fleet of vessels as ever crowded the waters of any bay—"The lion and the lamb lie down together!"

The English steamer *Ly-ee-moon*, belonging to J. DENT & Co., and cracked up as being a very fast sailer, left Porto Grande, St. Vincent Island, the same day that we did; she touched at the Cape and Mauritius, six days altogether, and arrived here the same day we came in—whilst we stopped at Loando and Batavia 21 days, and made the passage from the latitude of the Cape to Batavia, with exception of four days, entirely under canvas. It is the impression here that we have made quite a remarkable run. We are fourteen days ahead of any steamer that has ever left the United States. The *Dacotah*, which sailed from Norfolk the same day that we left New-York for this station, has not yet been heard from. Several severe "typhoons" have been experienced off the coast of the Japan Islands, in one of which a Prussian sloop-of-war was lost, and an English man-of war and brig, bound for this port, have not been heard from. Several vessels have arrived here, having been dismasted twice before getting in—and the British bark *Branscombe*, which left on the 31st July last, was totally wrecked on the 13th August in a typhoon on Agincourt Island; ten men were drowned; the captain, mate and only three of the crew were saved.

Our Minister, Mr WARD, who has just arrived from Canton in the United States steamer *Saginaw*, Com. SCHENCK, after being called upon by Capt. McKEAN, visited the ship on the 23d inst. He was handsomely received by the officers, all appearing in epaulettes, etc., the marines drawn up in full dress, with arms presented, and a salute of 17 guns, after which the band struck up a lively air. After being presented to First and Third Ambassadors, (the second being ashore,) he visited every part of the ship, and was delighted with her neat and clean appearance. The Princes were much pleased with Mr. WARD, as well as all the officers of the ship, and he has signified his intention of returning in the *Niagara* to Aden, Arabia, after she comes back from Japan. Col. RIPLEY will also return to that place and accompany Mr. WARD overland. The Ambassadors propose to keep the employe of the United States Government, who goes out with Col. RIPLEY to put up the machinery, for the purpose of instructing their people.

The following is a correct copy of an order issued by the Government of Japan at Nagasaki, printed in capital letters, and distributed among all the ships lying in that port. This was given me by an American captain, who arrived yesterday. It seems that they were too proud to ask an Anglo-Saxon, and worded it in their own style:

TH PROHIBITION
TO BE THROWED BALLAST OUT OF ALL SHIPS IN THIS PORT,
TO BE DONE ANY REMAINS OF SHIPS AT THE OUTSIDE OF THIS PORT, AND
TO BE FISHED AND HUNTED IN THIS PORT AND SHORE.
THE GOVERNMENT
AT
NAGASAKY.

The literal translation I take to be as follows: There is no ballast to be thrown out of ships in this port. The remaining ships are not allowed to fish in the port, or hunt upon the shore.

The Japanese go ashore every day by the boatload, and make enormous purchases of everything that comes in their way, such as carpet-bags, boxes, glass for windows, rope, carpets, ladies' bracelets, books, &c.

All the Princes do not leave the ship at the same time; one remains, it seems, for a sort of watch-officer. "Jno. Chinaman" is delighted to see his Oriental brethren, but they give him rather a sneering look when he approaches to enter into conversation, as they can understand each other very well. "Tommy" is in excellent spirits, but as he draws nearer home he is becoming more intimate with the servants, whom he frowned upon in America, when he thought he was considered a high officer of the Embassy, and a blood-relation of a Prince. For the benefit of the ladies who made so much of him in the United States, and one of whom he says he is going to marry, I will here state that he is nothing more than the adopted son of the second Interpreter, TATEISH TOKOGURO, and came out as his servant, but, being a bright boy, and quick to learn, he soon got up a reputation, but which I am sorry to say is now fast dying away. Poor boy! little does he think that if he were to return to the United States, as he is still bent upon doing, and wants to have an application made by some of our officers to the "Tycoon" for permission for himself and several other Japanese boys to go to the Naval Academy, that he would not be noticed, and most likely before many weeks would elapse, he would be under the painful necessity of selling ground nuts in the streets of New-York.

All the Japanese are well; not a single case of sickness has occurred among them since leaving our country; not even one of the attendants has been sick, who are continually eating promiscuously of everything they can get their hands on. The total sick report of the ship has only averaged seven per day. and most of these cases were only sprains, bruises, rheumatism, &c. It is said that she is the most healthy man-of-war that has ever left the United States at any time. Crowds of visitors are aboard every day, and yesterday we had twelve American ladies; for our amusement we got up a dance, and had an elegant time. "Tommy" was around, distributing his cards, and showing his daguerreotypes, photographs, &c., of the ladies which he has brought with him. Several days ago, Mr. BONIS, the American Missionary at Canton, came aboard with his wife, and commenced distributing little books and slips, printed in the Chinese character, among the Japanese. Pretty soon afterwards I saw them down in their cabin collecting them together, when they were returned through Lieut. BROWN, the executive officer of the ship. It seems they turned out to be the Lord's Prayer, the Book of Luke, and some tracts. This is the first time any one has ventured to introduce religion to them; our Chaplain has never in any way attempted to speak to them on this subject. Capt. McKEAN was absent from the ship at the time, and I understand he was very much displeased when he learned what had been done, and said that if ever it was attempted again, he would forbid the person coming aboard. They have seen religious service performed every morning and evening during the voyage; if it has produced any good effect well and good, but if it has not, I hope it will never be again spoken of until they are safely landed on their native soil. Many of them have looked on when prayers were offered up, and "Tommy" understands our mode of worship very well. One day he remarked to me, "I think religion very good, very good, indeed! Anything calculated to make a man happy in this world ought to be known to all, and by-and-bye, I think, Japanese Government allow religious works to be circulated."

The American ship *Haze* sailed from this port to Whampoa on the 23d. She, and also the *Shooting Star*, had strong northeast winds the entire passage from Shanghai, making the run in four days. The American ship *Phantom* also sailed on that day for New-York, and the *Maury* sailed to day for same port.

On the return of the U. S. ship *Saginaw*, a few days ago, she brought two foreigners from the other side of the island of Tsung-ming. It appears these men, in company with four others, had run away from the *Memnon* and *Kit Carson* at Chofoo, taking the latter ship's boat, in which they had coasted so far, when being out of provisions they landed to obtain some, and by their account were attacked by the villagers, who killed four and left the other two for dead. They will be examined before Gen. KEENAN, our Consul at this place, to-day. As I write, the General commanding the English forces at Canton, and his staff, are being received on board with a salute. The officers of the ship are all invited to dine with them this evening. More anon.

TRAVELER.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA,
HONG KONG, China, 4 P. M. Oct. 28, 1860.

His Majesty's Netherlands steamer *Croningen*, with the Dutch Ambassador on board, on his way to Siam, arrived on the 25th—ten days from Japan. He received a salute of seventeen guns from the *Niagara*, which was returned with a like number.

The Portuguese have concluded a treaty with Japan, and the Prussians have a large expedition there for the same purpose, but, as yet, they have not succeeded.

The news is not very flattering—business is fluctuating, and no foreigners go out after night without being armed to the teeth.

Two high officers have been killed at Nagasaki.

It was the impression that our Ambassadors and suite would be kept in seclusion for some time, after we have left, as they have been so long with foreigners, they certainly suppose that they have become tainted with our customs, etc. No doubt they will, for a long while, be closely scrutinized.

We are to be received in grand style at Yeddo.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* sailed on the 26th for Kanagawa, in which the Ambassadors sent dispatches to MEZOCKUCHE SANOOKE NO-KAMI-SAMA and MATSDAIBA INAME NO-KAMI-SAMA, Governors of Foreign Affairs at Yeddo, which will precede our arrival several days.

The severe "typhoon" experienced on the coast has done great damage. At Nagasaki, residences, storehouses, etc., have been blown down, and at other places much was destroyed. An English man-of-war and brig, also a Prussian, were lost—at least, have not yet been heard from.

The United States ship *Hartford*, Flag-officer STRIBLING, sailed from Shanghai about the 20th inst. for Yeddo, and will most likely be there when we arrive. It is his intention to have the whole fleet here (including the *Niagara*) about the middle of December.

We have heard that Paymaster GALLAGHER, of our navy, has resigned, and is on his way to Japan.

The Princes are now becoming quite anxious to reach home. They have been inquired for by many officers, who wanted to be presented to them, but they desire to remain *incog*.

We have had an addition to our family on board—a young Japanese! Don't be alarmed! there are no women attached to the Embassy, I believe, though an old quartermaster swears there is. It seems that this young boy was picked up at sea about seven years ago, and taken to San Francisco, from which place he has just arrived in an American clipper ship. Being very anxious to get home, and as a satisfactory representation of the case was made to our Consul, he was received on board. The Princes are delighted to take him home, and will see that he is taken care of when he arrives, as such individuals are generally under the painful necessity of committing *hari-kari*. He is quite an American, having hair all over his head, a tiny stand-up collar, a neat little neck-tie, and a graceful mustache covering his lip.

We have still later news from the seat of war. The Allies have bombarded Peking, and been successful. They have possession of the city, and the Emperor has flown with thirteen wives. Mr. BRUCE, minister, has been sent for to take his post. Mr. PARKES, Consul, and HENRY LOCH are released, and returned to the Embassy. Several officers, however, have died from the effects of the brutal treatment of the Tartars—the wounds caused by the cords binding their wrists, insufficient food, and other inhuman torture having caused their death.

Capt. BRADAZAN and Mr. BOWLBY, the London *Times* correspondent, are still missing.

The Emperor has acceded to all their demands, and has sent his brother, who is in favor of peace, to treat with them. They have possession of the Treasury, and find sufficient money to pay the whole expense of the war—being about twenty millions of dollars.

No description can be given of the splendor of the Emperor's palace. It is paved with marble, and painted with gold, azure and scarlet, in the most gorgeous style. A gold crutch, supposed to have been used by the Emperor, was found, and a gold jug of immense value was presented by the army to the Commander-in-Chief. Every inner chamber was handsomely fitted up, in silk, satin, and crape. The French have selected all the most valuable articles, and carried them off, leaving the heaviest and most immovable for the English. The army will Winter in the North without doubt. Great excitement prevails here and at Canton.

"John Bull" will most likely make them suffer for the inhuman treatment of their prisoners. Now that he has got Peking, what will he want next? Most probably he will be pitching into the Japanese, as he wants to control all the East. I take it that this treaty of Japan with foreigners will result in the downfall of the Japanese Empire. "John Bull" can never grasp enough. He is like the "beast with seven heads and ten horns" rising up out of the sea. Who is like unto the beast? Who is able to make war with him?

I think this has been an unholy and unrighteous war. Affairs in the East are by no means settled yet, and you may still expect to hear alarming news.

We have had fine weather while lying in this port. As the coal will all be aboard to-morrow, (800 tons,) we will get underway for Yeddo on the 30th. A severe head wind and sea will be encountered all the way, and I should not be surprised if we were 15 days going up, although we hope to reach there on the 10th, as was first calculated, making the voyage in 133 days, out of which we have stopped in ports 41 days, leaving 92 sailing days. This cannot be beaten by any steamer who will follow our track. The mail closes at 6 o'clock this evening, so I must close. Good evening, or, as we say in Japanese, "Hakumban."

Yours, &c., TRAVELER.

Corwin the Prophet.

No one who has heard Mr. CORWIN make a political speech can forget the frequent and apt Scriptural quotations with which he enforces an argument or illustrates a point. During his recent speech in the "Committee of Thirty-Three," he said, "The People must agree to some terms, or see the opening of the *Sixth Seal*." Turning to the 6th chapter of Revelations we find the following to be the state of affairs in our beloved country, unless peace obtains and quiet reigns within all her borders:

"And I beheld when he had opened the sixth seal, and, lo, there was a great earthquake; and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood;

And the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind;

And the heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together; and every mountain and island were moved out of their places.

And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bond man, and every free man, hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains;

And said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb:

For the great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand."

Can the Charleston *Mercury* suggest any greater evil than this?

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS

England and France Summon Francis II. to leave Gaeta.

IMPORTANT DETAILS FROM CHINA.

Graphic Account of the Sack of the Imperial Palace.

The mails by the *Canada*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City yesterday morning.

The screw-steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and from Queenstown on the 13th of December, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated.

The following is the specie list of the steamship *City of Manchester*:

One box, J. H. Brower & Co.; 1 do., L. Von Hoffman & Co.; 1 do., Le Moyne & Beil; 1 do., W. Laxom; 1 do., Thos. Scott; 1 do., J. Sibley & Sons 1 do., Valerio & Fassin. Total about $38,000.

A telegram from Paris to the London *Post*, dated Dec. 14, announces as beyond doubt that the Governments of England and France have insisted on the immediate departure of FRANCIS II. from Gaeta, in order to prevent the further effusion of blood.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 1st inst., gives the following account of the attempt to assassinate Col. DUNNE:

"At the last moment I report, with great regret, that Gen. DUNNE was shot last night in the back, though not killed. The assassin has not been found; he is supposed to be a Sicilian Major under DUNNE's command, whom he refused to promote. The ball passed near the spine, and is still in the body, but I am glad to say that the brave General is going on as well as could be expected under the circumstances."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* has seen a letter from GARIBALDI to a friend, in which he expresses the belief that a revolution will break out in Hungary and Croatia in January.

The *Ost Deutsche Post*, in a leading article, says:

"The accumulation of arms and ammunition in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the organization of foreign legions in Italy, are to be attributed to an extensive scheme which partly aims at the separation of these provinces from the Porte, and partly at a rising of several other nationalities. Not only a Hungarian, but a Polish legion has been organized. In view of this state of things, Russia has dispatched a threatening declaration to Prince COUZA, and has concentrated 12,000 men in Bessarabia."

The *Moniteur*, in announcing the return of the Empress to France, says that Her Majesty's health, so much shaken by the loss of her sister, Madame La Duchesse D'ALBE, is now much more satisfactory.

Intelligence from Teheran to Nov. 1 has reached us, announcing the total defeat, if not utter annihilation, of the Persian army, by an overwhelming Turcoman force, at a place called Mero, which has created a terrible sensation among the Ministers of the Shah, especially after the glorious victory recently achieved over the enemy.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

OCCUPATION OF PEKING.

Correspondence of the Hong Kong Register.

CAMP, BEFORE PEKING, Oct. 13, 1860.

Last evening nine Sowars of the Sikh cavalry were released and came into camp. They bring the distressing news that Capt. ANDERSON and Mr. DE NORMANN died from the effects of the brutal treatment received from the Tartars, the former on the 8th, the latter on the 11th day after they were captured—the wounds caused by the cords binding their wrists, insufficient food and other inhuman torture, having caused their death. One of these Sikhs, a sergeant, was bound with them; he survived, and has made a deposition of the facts. They are all suffering much, and it will be long before they can return to duty. They were brought from a town some 30 or 40 miles off, to which they were conveyed soon after their capture. No information has been obtained about the two other Europeans, Capt. BRABAZON and Mr. BOWLBY, *Times* Special Correspondent.

The Emperor accedes to all our demands. HARRY PARKES and Col. STEPHENSON, the Deputy Adjutant-General, went to a hall of reception outside, this morning, to confer with HUNG KEY (late Hoppo of Canton.) They told him the city would be bombarded if it was not surrendered at noon.

The siege guns were in position, and other artillery ready to open fire, at the hour appointed, when, at a quarter before twelve, HUNG KEY came out and said all our demands were acceded to, the gate was open and no resistance would be made.

The Generals and Staff, with the Punjaubees and Sixty seventh Regiment, then entered the outer and inner gates, and ascended to the ramparts and took possession of the gate and a number of brass guns (30, I believe) and mounted our guns in their place. The British Jack and the French Tricolor were hoisted, the former on a high pole by the side of the gate, the latter out of one of the portholes, where they show that Peking is in the occupation of the Allies, and that the vaunted invincibility of the Imperial Celestial City was a myth.

The wall is 60 feet wide and paved, and the troops inside have their tents pitched on it. The only thing the Chinese asked was that the Chinese Coolies should not be allowed to enter the city; this was conceded.

Diplomacy will now again take the place of war, and we shall watch with great anxiety and doubt the successful result. It is reported that the General intends to return to Tien-tsin in about a fortnight, under any circumstances, desiring not to be overtaken by Winter. If he does, we have no security for the fulfilment of any stipulations, and the war will have to be renewed after the season.

We might winter in Peking as well as at Tien-tsin, as our numbers would be but a small percentage on its population, said to be two millions. It is said we shall not treat until the remainder of the prisoners are accounted for.

As the dispatch by which I am permitted to send this will be closed this evening you must be content with the short recital of the above important facts. It is reported that this will reach Tien-tsin in time for the mail, and for Capt. JONES, who left here yesterday morning by way of Tung-chow and the Pei-ho to Tien-tsin, there to join the *Furious*, to proceed to Shanghai for Mr. BRUCE.

The pressure of the people is said to have had great weight in inducing the authorities to yield.

I believe that their yielding now under pressure is the same as at Tien-tsin in 1858, and that if we retire from hence they will again break their engagements. There is no other guarantee for us, than keeping the ground we have gained, having beaten the army out of the field.

Letters were found in the palace from San-ko-lin-sin to the Emperor, assuring him of his confidence in being able to annihilate us by the arrangements he had made on the road at Chang-kia-wan, where the battle of the 18th ultimo was fought. He begged the Emperor to have no apprehensions as to the results, that having ascertained how few our numbers were, he was confident he could surround and destroy us.

The garrison of Peking is reported to be 60,000 to 70,000 men, or 8 standards of 8,000 each, but probably not three-fourths of that number exist.

There were a few guns on the wall opposite to our battery, and our works for riflemen were extended to within 190 yards of the wall.

San-ko-lin-sin, it is said, was in Peking this morning.

SACKING OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

Correspondence of the North China Herald.

CAMP OF THE BRITISH ARMY, one mile distant from the Northeastern Gate of Peking, Oct. 9, 1860.

We encamped here on the 6th. On the same evening the Emperor's Summer palace, Yuen-min-Yuen, was taken possession of, and yesterday Messrs. H. S. PARKES and HENRY LOCH were liberated and returned to the Embassy.

I sent a letter to you from the camp, six miles from Tung-chow, on the 4th, which will probably reach you with this. On the following day, the allied forces were on the march in search of the Tartars, who were supposed to be in great numbers about four or five miles off. The front of the two armies stretched over a large extent of country but the enemy was not seen, nor any sight of an abandoned camp visible. We halted at 1 o'clock P. M. Reconnoitering parties were sent out a night, and they fell in with the Tartar pickets, who fired three shots at them. On the morning of the 6th we were again on the move at an early hour, but on reaching the ground where the pickets had been seen, all was still.

Here are some very high brick-kilns, from which several gates and other structures within the walls of Peking were distinctly seen about five miles distant. Still in pursuit of the retreating enemy, we marched on through a thickly wooded country until within half a mile of the earthwork which extends along the north side of, and distant one mile from, the capital, where some Tartars were seen among the houses close to. The King's Dragoon Guards went in at them and they fled, leaving eight dead or disabled and one of the Dragoon wounded in the skirmish. In a short time after the earthworks were reached, and a gap of 60 or 80 yards opened upon a straight road of the same width leading to the northeast gate of Peking. The troops entered by this gap, and, wheeling to the right, halted where we now are, within the earthwork—an embankment 40 to 50 feet high, which would be a strong defence in the hands of efficient troops. Here the greater part of the British army encamped. Why it did not proceed to the Summer Palace at once, as was planned, I do not know. The French, and most of our cavalry with some artillery did so, but the former did not arrive on the spot until two hours after the latter, who were waiting for the remainder of our army. On the French coming up, the Brigadier offered to cooperate with them. They asked him to go round to cut off the Tartars, while they attacked the palace. This they did, and found 300 eunuchs in charge of it, and 40 men who take care of the gardens, only 20 of whom had guns. They made a slight resistance; two eunuchs were killed, and two French officers wounded, and they then took possession of the palace.

It is said that the reason our army did not advance was that a body of Tartars were seen to come out of the northeast gate, and disappear in a southerly direction, and that we should follow them. I believe it was a false alarm.

The Summer Palace is about five miles by a circuitous road northwest of the camp, outside the earthwork. A description of it is given in STAUNTON's account of Lord MACARTNEY's embassy, and other works on China, but no pen can describe correctly the scene that has taken place there within the two last days. Indiscriminate loot has been allowed. The public reception-hall, the state and private bedrooms, anterooms, boudoirs, and every other apartment has been ransacked; articles of vertu, of native and foreign workmanship, taken, or broken if too large to be carried away, ornamental lattice-work, screens, jade stone ornaments, jars, clocks, watches, and other pieces of mechanism, curtains and furniture—none have escaped destruction. There were extensive wardrobes of every article of dress: coats richly embroidered in silk and gold thread, in the imperial dragon pattern; boots, head-dresses, fans, &c.; in fact, rooms all but filled with them. Store-rooms of manufactured silk in rolls, such as may be bought in Canton at $20 to $30 per piece. By a calculation made in the rooms, there must have been 70,000 or 80,000 pieces. Hundreds were thrown down or trampled on, and the floor covered thickly with them, men were throwing them at each other, and all taking as many as they could carry. They were used instead of rope to secure the loading of carts filled with them. Throughout the French camp were hundreds of pieces, some heaped up, others used to make tents, or beds and coverlids.

In the afternoon yesterday, a party of French went through the apartments with sticks, breaking everything that remained—mirrors, screens, panels, &c. It is said that they did so in revenge for the barbarous treatment the released prisoners, their countrymen, had received.

A treasury containing a large quantity of gold ingots and sycee silver is under charge of a guard, and is to be divided between the English and French.

The total value of property destroyed would amount to a large installment of the indemnity claimed.

In one of the ante rooms of the state bedroom at the Summer palace, the treaty of Tien-tsin in English and Chinese, signed by Lord ELGIN, was found. It had been thrown on the ground by some one, and lay in the heap of broken articles, till the English paper evidently attracted the eye of the person who discovered it.

A general order from the British Commander-in-Chief desired that all articles taken by officers and men were to be sent in for sale by public auction for the benefit of the army, which was done. All were permitted to have the articles they had brought away for themselves valued, and have the option of taking or rejecting them. Many beautiful curios and souvenirs were thus obtained at a nominal price. The sale realized $22,000, which, with the value of the treasure, estimated at $61,000, is to be divided as prize money on the spot.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the decision of the Commander-in-Chief that only those of the troops who marched from the last halting-place on the 6th are to participate in the prize money, all the rest, those at the dépôt at Tungchow and elsewhere, being excluded.

The Commander-in-Chief and general officers have waived their right to share. A gold jug of great value was presented to the Commander-in-Chief by the army. Nearly all the articles were sold at very high prices, large enameled and inlaid vases and ornaments realizing full Shanghai prices for such articles, the fact of their having been the property of HIEN FUNG adding an imaginary value to everything. The scene where the sale was held, in the Temple Lamasiri, occupied by head-quarters, was worthy the pencil of an artist. Had His Imperial Majesty handed over the whole of the contents of that palace uninjured, it would have sold for an enormous amount, more than three-fourths having been destroyed or taken by the French.

All round the vicinity of the place are large enclosures, parks, or cemeteries, with trees of some magnitude; and many stone bridges over nullahs, the country being very dry at present. Branching off from the palace are several paved roads, and just outside of it is the French camp by the side of two large lotus ponds. It is reported that they are to leave that place to-day, and take up a position on our left. They wish to take the west gate of the city, which is the only one open, but it is objected to, as the Emperor's brother, the Prince HUNG, would not be able to enter the city should he be induced to return from the country to which it is said he has fled. We propose to take one of the gates on the north side near to this camp, and shall do so as soon as the siege guns, which have been ordered up, arrive. I have not learned what is then to be done. It is supposed the army will not enter Peking in any case, but that the officers will be allowed to do so with a pass. The utter destruction of the interior of the Summer palace, where, be it remembered, Lord AMHERST, as Ambassador from England, was insulted, is but small punishment for the Emperor's contumacy, and the treatment of the prisoners who were captured whilst on a peaceful mission; yet the like visitation being inflicted on the palace in Peking might be impolitic, though deserved. That would not only utterly destroy the present government, but prevent the organization of a new one under our protection, should it be desirable to do so.

The prompt release of the prisoners on our near approach to the capital proves that only a firm policy can succeed with this Government. It is to be hoped that the same will be persisted in, and that no terms short of our demand will be accepted. Whether we shall treat before the rest of the prisoners are released is not made known. If SAN-KO-LIN-SIN remain obdurate notwithstanding the defeat of his army at all points, we may have to do so, or the end will never come.

At sunrise of the morning after we arrived here, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the artillery to announce our positions to the prisoners, and to our cavalry, and artillery, which had crossed our trail and gone on to the Summer palace, expecting to find the army there.

The Emperor is reported to have gone to his palace, Zehol, in Tartary, where Lord MACARTNEY was received. He has thirteen wives with him.

P. S.—The siege guns have arrived, and I believe the gate will be summoned to-morrow. There is a report that a part of the Summer palace is on fire. The buildings are many and detached, yet I think it very probable they will be destroyed, the feeling being so strong against the Chinese on account of the barbarous treatment of the prisoners.

The following is a separate account of the affair at the palace:

The French column, together with Col PATTLE's Brigade of Cavalry, advanced on Yuen-min Yuen, the English column rather nearer Peking, a large body of the enemy having been observed (near the village now occupied by us.) The French entered with only two casualties, two officers being wounded by the eunuchs of the palace. The following day, no signs of the French being visible, the English fired 21 guns to attract attention, and later in the morning the Commander-in-Chief learned where they were. Lord ELGIN, Mr. WARD, Sir H. GRANT, Sir R. NAPIER, and their respective staffs proceeded to the palace, and found the French had been comfortably established there, and that a great proportion of the principal valuables had been already taken away, leaving the heavy but less valuable articles for the English, or at least what the French could not carry they left for us. No description can give an idea of the splendor of this residence. The entrance or reception hall is paved with marble, and painted with gold, azure and scarlet in the most gorgeous style. The throne of the Emperor is of beautiful carved wood, and the cushions, embroidered with gold dragons, attracted general admiration; every inner chamber and saloon was very handsomely fitted up, and the rolls of silk, satin and crapes, all of splendid workmanship, splendidly furnished cummerbunds and puggarees for the French soldiers, who appear to have adopted our custom in this respect. The jade-stone and China were of great value, and some Sevres China of Louise Quatorze would have delighted the eyes of many a curio fancier; and a presentation sword, with the English coat of arms, studded with gems, and evidently of antiquity, gave rise to some speculation. The last treaty of Tien-tsin was also found, and the immense quantity of loot of all kinds made it almost impossible to know what to take away. Some idea of the quantity of silk may be given by the fact that fowls, old pots, &c., were wrapped in the most costly silks and satins. All the ladies had disappeared, but their little Japanese dogs, something resembling a King Charles spaniel, were running about in a distracted State. Mr. WADE secured some valuable books and papers—some, we believe, for the British Museum. The Emperor had left the day before, but his destination is, I believe, unknown. It is said that a panic took place amongst the French, and that they evacuated the palaces, returning, however, when the alarm subsided. One thing is certain—our allies take care of themselves.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF THE ENGLISH PRISONERS.

The following account of the treatment of the English prisoners, PARKES and LOCH, by the Chinese, is extracted from a letter dated

CAMP BEFORE PEKING, ON THE NORTHWEST SIDE, OCTOBER 9, 1860.

Passing on they came to a small canal, on the opposite side of which sat an officer on horseback, who beckoned to them to come over. They were preparing to obey when they saw a number of persons, evidently of high rank, coming towards them. PARKES soon discovered, from the way in which he was addressed, that one of these was SAN-KO-LIN-SIN himself, and he was pushing forward to make his way up to him, when both he and LOCH were violently seized, pushed forward, and forced down on their knees before him. PARKES was beginning to protest against such treatment, and to explain the circumstances which had led to their being there, when he was interrupted by SAN-KO-LIN-SIN, and asked their names and positions. On PARKES mentioning his own name, the Mongolian Prince, whom he describes as a stern, somewhat sinister looking man, with strongly-marked features, indicating considerable talent and much firmness, broke out into the most violent abuse of him saying, among other things, that he attributed much of what was then occurring to his evil influence, that he was responsible for all the fighting and consequent misery which had taken place, and that, now that he had got him, he would make him suffer for it. He was proceeding in this strain when a messenger galloped up, apparently with some important news, for he immediately rode off towards the front, accompanied by the greater number of his officers, while PARKES, LOCH and the Sikh orderly were taken into a tent, where their arms and feet were bound, the latter being brought behind their backs, and strongly tied together with ropes at the elbows and wrist. During the time SAN-KO-LIN-SIN was abusing poor PARKES the standers-by emphasised his remarks and prevented any answer being made by cuffing the latter on the head whenever he attempted to make one, each blow being apparently a signal to those who surrounded LOCH, who on these occasions fared even worse than his companion—his beard and hair being seized by these ruffians, and his head pulled down and rubbed in the dust at the feet of SAN-KO-LIN-SIN's pony. The Prince, before leaving, had given an order, which was overheard by PARKES, desiring that their friends, together with their escort, should be secured and sent to the rear. He and LOCH listened anxiously for the report of firearms, or some sound which might let them know whether any struggle took place, but as they heard nothing, they were inclined to hope they had started before the order was given, and managed to make their escape. After having been kept in the tent for a short time they were told that SAN-KO-LIN-SIN had determined to hand them over to the Prince of I as being civil prisoners, and that they were about to be taken to him. They were accordingly all three put into a cart and driven some distance beyond Tung-chau along the great paved road leading to Peking, but the Prince not being at the place it was thought he was, and their guard being unable to learn anything as to his whereabouts, they were taken about three miles back again, and brought before a Mandarin of high rank, holding an important command in the army, who subjected them to a long and wearisome examination. PARKES, of course, as being the only one of the three who understood and spoke Chinese, was always spokesman; but they were all, more particularly the two Englishmen, once more exposed to the same brutal and degrading treatment as they had been when before SAN-KO-LIN-SIN; indeed, nothing appeared to be left undone by this man which, in his estimation, was likely to be considered by them most offensive and insulting. He bullied PARKES in every possible way, and, at last, so exhausted his patience that he told LOCH he must feign faintness in order to avoid further questioning and ill-treatment. His *ruse* fortunately succeeded, and they were allowed a short respite, but not for any length of time; they were soon brought before him again, when his language became so violent, and the conduct of those who crowded about unchecked by him so threatening, that PARKES felt persuaded the scene would only end by their being ordered out for execution. Whilst he was still engaged in abusing them, a stir suddenly took place among the crowd, some communication was made to him, and a general panic seemed to come over him and most of his officers, for they mounted their ponies and left in all haste; the three prisoners were at the same time hurried out into the yard by those who remained, with loud shouts and threats, and PARKES told LOCH he feared it was all over with them, and that he must prepare for the worst. To their great relief, however, at this moment a cart was rapidly driven up; they and the Sikh were thrown into it, a couple of officers followed, and they went off at a trot on the road to Peking. According to their calculation, it must have been between 2 and 3 in the afternoon when they started, and they did not reach Peking until about sunset; they suffered much during the journey, from the tightness of the ropes with which their hands and feet were bound, and the awkward and confined position in which they were compelled to lie; the cart also, being without springs, jolted over the rough road in such a manner as at times to cause them exquisite pain in every joint. Their guardians appeared to enjoy their sufferings, and occasionally, to afford themselves some amusement during so long a ride, pulled their arms backwards and upwards, as if to see whether it gave them much additional pain; they relieved them, also, of any little articles of jewelry they happened to have on them, such as studs or wrist-buttons.

On entering Peking they were taken direct to the Hsing-poo, or board of punishment, the principal prison of the town, and placed in a small court, from which, after a short interval, PARKES was called into a room in which were some examining officers, asked a few unimportant questions, and then loaded with a heavy set of chains and removed to one of the wards in which criminals of every description were confined, there being no less than 72 in that which he now found himself. LOCH was next summoned, treated in precisely the same way, and placed in a ward apart from PARKES, in which were 56 wretched prisoners, who hailed his entrance with the most horrible shouts and yells it was possible to conceive; the poor Sikh was, like the others, heavily chained and imprisoned in a separate ward. For three successive days were these useless and annoying examinations continued, in the course of which he occasionally met with a good deal of rough usage, and every description of insult. On the fourth day he received a visit from HANG-KE, who said he had come to condole with him on his unfortunate position, which he endeavored to prove was entirely of his own bringing about. Two days afterwards he came again, and spoke in a very different tone. The Prince of Kung, he said, was most anxious to make peace, as well as friendly inclined towards PARKES; he was extremely desirous that he should write a letter to Lord ELGIN to this effect, and let him know at the same time that he was well, happy, and well treated. He further suggested, that if he were to say in his letter that the Prince was an excellent man of business and an enlightened statesman it could be agreeable to his feelings, and possibly the means of improving his, PARKES, present position. PARKES told him, that not having the pleasure of knowing the Prince it was, unfortunately, impossible for him to say that he was what HANG-KE represented him to be, though he had no doubt it was perfectly true, and that, as regarded himself, as he was neither happy nor well treated, he should certainly not say that he was either the one or the other. To this HANG-KE replied that the Prince had only just heard how he had been treated, and immediately resolved to have his chains removed, which should be done without loss of time. PARKES said this was not enough; the best and wisest course for the Prince to pursue would be, as they had been imprisoned wrongfully, to set himself and LOCH free at once, but if he would not do this he ought to take them out of prison and let them have proper accommodation. HANG-KE undertook that this should be done as regarded himself, but that LOCH should also be liberated, impossible, it was useless to think of it. PARKES then said that as they had been taken together, so they must be liberated together, or no letters to Lord ELGIN would they get out of him. HANG KE, as he expected, said he would see what could be done, and the next day to LOCH's great surprise and still greater joy, PARKES, without his chains, and accompanied by HANG KE, walked into his ward; his own chains were immediately taken off, and they were removed to the Kaoumean Temple, situate in the north of the city, where they remained until the day on which they were finally set at liberty, being treated during this latter period of their imprisonment as well in every respect as they had been badly in the former.

An English View of the American Secession Movement.

From the London Saturday Review, Dec. 15.

The American Union is undoubtedly exposed to a serious risk, even if the threatened disruption proves to be only partial and temporary. The extravagant language which is used in South Carolina and in some of the other Cotton States tends to realize its own purport through the difficulties which it interposes in the way of retraction or compromise. Americans have accustomed themselves, on all political occasions, to talk in superlatives, without foreseeing the influence which language may exercise when it becomes necessary to act. In the conventional dialect of the stump and the platform, every cause which may be advocated is sacred, all rights are precious and indefeasible, every partisan is a chivalrous hero and potential martyr. For similar reasons, irritation at once assumes the form of irreconcilable hostility, and the expression of discontent commences with treasonable declarations and with threats of civil war. In all probability, the majority of popular orators, even in South Carolina, intended at first rather to prove that they were seriously offended by the Presidential election than to originate the decisive measure of secession; but while they strove to show themselves in earnest, they were taken at their word, and the policy of the State seems now to be directed by the party which has for several years contemplated an actual separation. It is by no means impossible that the same influences may prevail in Georgia and Alabama, if not in Florida and Louisiana. At present the extreme party in all parts of the South evidently prefers isolated action, in the hope of forcing hesitating States subsequently to acquiesce in measures from which they might shrink in previous deliberation. *If South Carolina succeeds in abandoning the Union without resistance on the part of the Federal authorities, the supporters of secession in the adjacent States will be materially strengthened in their advocacy of immediate action.*

To foreigners, the provocation which has been offered seems *ludicrously disproportioned to the resentment which it has called forth.* The Republican Party, having grown in four years into a numerical majority, has succeeded in appointing an obscure nominee to the Presidency of the Union; but Mr. LINCOLN will have neither the wish to interfere with Slavery where it exists, nor the power to prevent its extension. His bitterest assailants can scarcely pretend that he is responsible for the legislation of Massachusetts, which constitutes the most substantial grievance of the South. If the success of the Republicans is inconsistent with the rights of the minority, the objection ought to have been taken when their candidate was proposed, and not because he has been elected. The allegation that the North has obtained a sectional triumph is only true because the Slave States decided unanimously against Mr. LINCOLN. No man who valued his life could have given a Republican vote in South Carolina or in Georgia, and it is too much to require that the Free States should adopt the same process of exclusion. The interests of the South were fairly represented at this election by the Democrats who have so long been paramount, and the majority was too large to be attributed to any trick or accident. The seceders can only treat the result as a decisive proof that the enemies of the extension of Slavery have at last acquired the control of the Federal Government. The Constitution, to which all parties refer, certainly contemplated the possible triumph of any political doctrine not incompatible with the domestic sovereignty of the States.

Although the leaders of the movement appeal to the passions of the multitude, it is reasonable to assume that their own plans are, to some extent, founded on political and economical considerations. Uncontrolled expansion to the South and to the West, and relief from the Federal tariff of Customs, may probably be anticipated as beneficial results of secession, even if the revival of the Slave-trade is not generally regarded as practicable. The formation of new Slave States might undoubtedly be facilitated by secession, but one principal motive for extending the area of Slavery would be at the same time removed. In the absence of Free-soil confederates and of Republican opponents, it will be useless to multiply votes by establishing colonies of political allies. Cotton planters in South Carolina will not be eager to discover distant soils on which their own staple may be more cheaply produced; and on the other hand, the breeding States, which deal in negroes rather than in the produce of their labor, are at present believed to hold obstinately back from the project of disruption. The hope of establishing free-trade with Europe at the Southern ports furnishes a somewhat better reason for separation. The Customs duties of the Union are intended for protection rather than revenue, and the whole benefit of monopoly is appropriated by the manufacturers of the North. By establishing a more liberal tariff, the Cotton States would procure European goods more cheaply, and there would be some advantage in obtaining returns more readily for the raw produce which they consign to Liverpool or to Glasgow. Yet the demand for cotton is already so great in comparison with the supply, that it may be doubted whether the export market is capable of extension under the most favorable circumstances. The commercial advantage of a direct trade would consist in the removal of the tribute which is now paid through the Customs, partly to the Federal Government, but principally to the capitalists of New-England. The reform would be worth considerable exertion, but it would scarcely compensate for the loss of national unity. *It is idle to suppose that any commercial benefit would obtain the connivance of England at the renewal of the Slave-trade. The Commanders of the African squadron would probably deal more unceremoniously with the new Palmetto flag than with the susceptible Stars and Stripes of the New-York speculators in human flesh.*

The practical difficulties and inconvenience which will follow from secession may be regarded as secondary disadvantages in comparison with the loss which is implied in ceasing to be one of the greatest Powers in the world. Englishmen can scarcely imagine what their own feelings would be if they suddenly found themselves subjects of a kingdom confined to Wessex, or to Mercia, or to Great Britain north of the Humber; yet the Eastern Counties, or Yorkshire alone, would bear a more considerable proportion to the United Kingdom than South Carolina to the United States. It seems certain that Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, will refuse to join a Southern Confederacy. Louisiana, commanding the mouths of the Mississippi, is doubtful, and Texas desires the protection of the Union against Mexican and Indian neighbors. The separatist slaveholders are rashly throwing away the alliance on which they might depend for decisive aid in the possible danger of a servile war. It is probable that they may be allowed to retire without an armed collision, but few of their politicians have calculated the immediate consequences of the measure which they are hurrying on. The nearest Free State will become as safe as Canada to their fugitive slaves; and if their tariff is altered, a line of Custom-houses must be erected on their inland frontier. In the course of the recent discussions, some speakers have ventured to throw out the suggestion that large constitutional changes must follow upon the declaration of independence. It seems scarcely worth while, as they urge, to effect a revolution for the defence of property without putting power into the hands of the proprietors. In other words, the popular suffrage is to be restricted, with the inevitable result of creating a malcontent party which will coöperate with the neighboring Republicans. The example and influence of free communities undoubtedly involves a danger to Slave States; but the risk is reduced to its lowest point when common domestic interests furnish the North with motives for courting and humoring the South. Propagandism by strangers and enemies will be more unscrupulous and formidable. *A foreign Government would scarcely tolerate the treatment which is habitually inflicted in the South on suspected Abolitionists from Pennsylvania or from New-England.*

On the whole, it seems probable that some of the Slave States will secede, and that after a time they will seek readmission to the Union. The Federal Government will abstain as long as possible, and perhaps altogether, from the employment of force. The United States flag on the fortresses which are garrisoned by the regular army will, for the best of reasons, be respected. The collection of Customs duties will probably be allowed to proceed until some arrangement can be negotiated, and possibly a reaction may take place even in South Carolina before the separation is finally completed. The revolutionists, by silencing opposition, must have exhausted a portion of the popular sympathy, and after a time the strong reasons for Union will derive additional weight from their comparative novelty. The old Democratic allies of the slaveholders are eager to avert a catastrophe which would entail, among other serious consequences, the political destruction of their party. The Americans are an eminently practical people, with an innate capacity for escaping from insoluble dilemmas. They will still probably prevent the history of which they are so proud from breaking off at one of its earliest chapters.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON SECESSION.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* announces the passage of the secession ordinance by the South Carolina Convention and exclaims:

"Alas! that the aggressive spirit of Northern fanaticism should have occasioned this act of stern necessity on the part of a Southern States. We shall look with much interest to the accompanying action of the Convention, by and through which the complicated relations attending this abnormal condition of the State in regard to the Federal Government are to be adjusted and permanently established. How is the commercial status of this embryo Nation—*imperium in emperio* to be determined? Is Charleston to be declared a free port at once, and if so will her commercial independence be recognized by foreign Powers? If not, how are her ships to be cleared and entered? Who are to collect the customs and how, if collected at all, are they to be appropriated? What are to be her consular relations, so essential to the maintenance of her commerce? How is the continuance of postal arrangements to be secured? Upon what principle and standard of settlement is the retrocession of forts, lighthouses, and other Federal property to be adjusted, and the assumption of the ratable proportion of Federal indebtedness to be fixed? These, and a thousand other matters incident to this radical change of governmental relations, must be provided for cotemporaneous with the act of secession, for an interregnum without such indispensable provisions for both the present and prospective condition of things, must work a deal of inconvenience, injury and mischief. We will wait with anxiety the intelligence which is to explain how all the difficulties attending this extreme measure are to be obviated or settled. The experience of South Carolina and the other States which will precede us in this backward march out of the Union, will be of immense benefit to us when we shall be forced to follow suit. We may as well be setting our house in order, preparatory to the great event, which, in our humble opinion, no human agency can now obviate."

The *Delta* says:

"Thus has South Carolina spoken. Thus she sets the example of a calm and determined exercise of State sovereignty; thus she points the way to liberty and independence. The moral, no less than the logical results of this sublime act, will be immediately manifested throughout the South. The logical result will be to demolish the whole basis on which the structure of "coöperative" secession rests. The moral result will be to strengthen the secession feeling in all the Gulf States to such an extent that every kind of opposition will be crushed out. We have no time to elaborate this question this morning. We reserve further remarks, and, in the meantime, direct the attention of our readers to our dispatches."

The Missouri *Democrat* remarks of the South Carolinians:

"They are yet citizens of the United States. Were they to be assailed to-morrow, by the fleets and armies of France or England, the fleets and armies of the United States would have to defend them as it would have to defend any other State, invaded in the same manner. By their own act, they cannot be dissociated from the Union. The "Stars and Stripes" still wave over them, notwithstanding the frantic and insulting demonstrations against the rights of the Federal Government. South Carolina holds the same place in the Union to-day that she has held from the beginning; though a wanton and unruly member, she is, nevertheless, one of the family. The tie that binds her to her sister States cannot be severed by herself. She is a rebel, if you will, within the Union—not an independent Power outside of it. Neither the fabric of the universe, nor the fabric of the Union, is yet overthrown. The only quality which the Rhetts and the Keitts, and the rest of the secession gang, have in common with Samson, to whom they have so often likened themselves, is impenetrable blindness. So far, therefore, from their being able to involve thirty millions of their fellow-citizens in the gigantic ruin they have so often threatened, they are not able even to ruin themselves. If the Union has become a prison to them, the restraint is as salutary as that which the inmates of a bedlam experience. We have, therefore, no hesitation in giving assurance to our readers that the Union is safe, and South Carolina too, notwithstanding her desperate attempts at self-destruction."

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* says:

"We have no doubt South Carolina relies upon a collision with the General Government as the next best means of furthering her project. She calculates upon the spilling of blood, and a general stampede of the whole South to her side and in her defence, as a result. We hope and trust that there will be no collision. We would rather see the General Government sacrifice something of its dignity and duty to avoid it, as the last means of defeating the further success of this revolutionary programme. We would prefer to see the seceding State left to meet the contingencies which her course has carved out for her in the future. * * * While secession has thus recklessly been pushed forward, not one practical or sensible thought has been bestowed upon the policy which is to succeed it. The managers may suppose it easy to walk out of this Union into an independent government extemporized in passion, and without regard to cost of consequences; but when they have tried it by experience, they will be apt to find a dear reckoning."

The new Governor of South Carolina, Mr. PICKENS, is destitute of the qualities which are needed for such an emergency. And although not heretofore recognized as a violent extremist, he is pledged to the movement, and must go on with it to the bitter end. His recent speech before the Legislature exhibited the same absence of comprehension in regard to the necessities of the case which have characterized all the discussions so far. When the stern realities have to be confronted, they may obtain some idea of the calamity which visionary speculators and desperate demagogues shall have inflicted upon a proud and generous people. Let not South Carolina be held responsible by the world for the acts of rash leaders, whose wicked misrepresentations and insane counsels have perverted the judgment and misled the patriotic impulses of the honest masses, who now believe they are engaged in a cause of justice and right. The film will fall from their eyes before long, and when it does, woe be to the traitors who have precipitated this conflict."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* pronounces the course of the South Carolina Convention as revolutionary towards the State Constitution, leaving out of consideration the General Government. It concludes thus:

"We do not regard the election of LINCOLN as any great exploit that will redound to the success of the Anti-Slavery party. There is nothing now but excited temper, and apprehensions of what will never happen, that has not existed before. It can all be settled without seceding, and then setting up again, which seems to be the policy of some now. And, notwithstanding what is so confidently predicted by the Secessionists, we believe most of the Cotton States will accept the former mode of settlement, and not the latter. In our opinion, South Carolina will find her experiment inconvenient, costly and impracticable."

Great excitement was created in St. Louis, on Dec. 21, by the report which gained wide credence that the forts at Charleston had been captured by the Secessionists after a protracted struggle.

— Mr. John F. Watson, well known as the author of the Annals of Philadelphia, died in that city on Sunday night in the 81st year of his age. In early life he was cashier of the Bank of Germantown, and subsequently became Treasurer and Secretary of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company. He also published a history of this City similar to the Annals of Philadelphia.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

We are compelled to believe that South Carolina, and perhaps other States, will secede from the Union. We do not admit their right to go out, except on the extreme ground of revolution, which must commonly be effected by more or less of hard fighting. We see that this result is altogether probable, perhaps inevitable. But we all deplore it deeply, and we would still venture to hope that some less terrible settlement of these questions can be effected. It is the duty of each citizen to contribute whatever he can of influence to bring about a peaceful issue; let us "study the things which make for peace." In this spirit what follows is written.

Let us first say, that we must clearly distinguish between the political, "fire-eating" leaders and the masses of the Southern people. The latter include all the women and children, all the "poor whites," or nearly all, a great many of the quiet, well-disposed citizens of ample means, and last, not least in number, the millions of colored people—making in all, we suppose, more than nine-tenths of the Southern population. It is lamentable to think that the welfare of these non-combatant multitudes is put in peril by the efforts of a handful of reckless political agitators. It does not mitigate, but it really increases, our concern for these multitudes, to be told that they are themselves all in favor of secession. Perhaps they are, but if so, it is simply because they have been led to believe that the masses of the North, and especially the whole Republican Party, have become abolitionised; nor is it strange that such an opinion should have been formed, seeing that the Northern papers, having chief circulation in the Southern States, have persisted in making this false and wicked charge against their friends and neighbors here at home. Fearful, indeed, is their responsibility for this outrageous misrepresentation! Regarding the Northern masses as reckless and furious Abolitionists, it is not wonderful that the Southern masses should wish to be separated from them. But we, who live in the Free States, do know assuredly that this is not the character of any considerable portion of our people. Though we cannot hope to convince our Southern brethren of this, we can at least ourselves act as peaceful conservatives. We can make every good effort to keep the peace ourselves, and then, if war must come, we can only deplore it, and not censure ourselves for it.

What then can be done? We do not doubt the right of the Federal Government (not to coerce a State"—the General Government deals not with States, that was the case under the old Confederation—but it deals only with citizens) to compel obedience to all laws not declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and to use for this purpose the whole power of the army and navy. Cases might easily be supposed in which this power ought to be exerted. If either New-York or Louisiana seceded, how long would the General Government delay to enforce obedience to the Federal laws within their limits? The many millions of our people who send the fruits of their industry to the ports of New-York and New-Orleans, and receive a large part of the returns of commerce and the necessaries of life through them, would soon demand a free right of way to the ocean—a remark which dissipates the drivel of some half-a dozen of people amongst us, who talk glibly about New-York becoming an independent State!

On the other hand, there may be cases in which no imperative necessity requires the immediate interposition of the General Government to secure submission to the laws of the country; and there may be cases in which the actual withdrawal of States would inflict comparatively little injury on those who remain in the Union. Both these conditions seem to meet in the case of South Carolina, and other extreme Southern States—Louisiana excepted. The interior or general commerce of the country can be carried on without them. And their secession will not materially hinder the usual flow of business in other States, provided they are severely let alone, and especially provided they are still treated with kindness.

It is just here, we believe, that much can be done. Let us remember that our Southern countrymen have the same ancestry with ourselves, the same history, the same destiny—if God will; and, at any rate, let us remember that they and we are professors of the same Christian faith—followers of Him who is the Prince of Peace. We cannot, we must not treat each other as enemies. God forbid! Millions of grieving hearts forbid!

How can hostile collisions be prevented? The causes of such collision would be chiefly two: First, the fugitive slave question; second, that of the collection of the revenue. Other causes certainly may easily arise, but these two seem to be those of immediate and practical moment.

Now, as to the first of these, we may expect the number of cases of runaway slaves to increase after the departure of these States. The Union would, by the common law of nations, be no longer under obligation to send them back. Nevertheless, we ought still either to return them or to pay for them. This would be doing as we would be done by, so far as the slave owners are concerned,—unless we are prepared to take the ground that the relation of Slavery, as between man and man, is in itself sinful; a position that cannot be maintained. And so far as the slaves are concerned, we may well consent to return those who escape, when we reflect that the running away of each slave tightens the bondage of thousands of his brethren, and leads to the breaking up of hundreds of slave families, by inducing the sale of many of their members, to be taken still further to the South. Of all ill-judged philanthropy, that is least wise and least humane which encourages the running off of a slave here and another there. It is not by this means Slavery is to come to an end. Thus we judge, while deeply desiring to see the peaceful end of Slavery.

As to the collection of the revenue, it is difficult to see any method that would be altogether satisfactory. The seceding States will, for a while at any rate, adopt the policy of Free trade. If the Union would adopt the same policy, then no difficulty could take place between it and the seceding States in this matter, each Federal Government would provide for its expenses, as the State Governments do, by direct taxation: Custom-houses and their vexatious rules would be no longer needed. The Union is not likely to adopt this policy, and it may safely be predicted that the Secessionists will soon become sick and tired of it,—but they will test it, nevertheless. And then goods being admitted duty free in their ports, how can they be prevented from entering the Union, at various points in the long-extended boundary, without leave or license from our nicely-adjusted Tariff? What is to prevent an importer from sending a ship-load of silks and velvets to a secession port, thence to be conveyed in many ways, at only a small cost for freight, to any market in the Union? This would seriously diminish our revenue. It would become a matter of necessity to prevent such free-and-easy repeal of our Tariff system. Custom-house stations on the border line would become necessary at all places of transit. These are happily not very numerous; but it must be acknowledged that it would be difficult to enforce the due observance of our laws concerning the collection of duties on foreign goods. Perhaps some method could be devised to suit the case. We would be glad to see every method fairly tested, rather than wage war on our brethren of the seceding States.

We have, as a strong reason for patience and forbearance in this and all other matters, a deep conviction that if the Union will but let the seceding States alone—leave them to test their secession Government as a practical thing, showing them in the meanwhile all fair consideration, it will not be long before it will be abandoned. It will be found too costly. What excessive taxation will it require to carry on the administration of Government, to support an army and a navy, to maintain foreign Ambassadors, &c. It will be found to rest on too narrow a basis. How can a nation compete with other nations when it has only one great branch of industry for the employment of its citizens? It will be found to be attended with too much risk. An untimely frost, too wet or too dry a season, might endanger the sole dependence of the Secessionists. Cotton may be king, but he may be a powerless ruler, quite unable to save his subjects. It will be found unequal to the great question of human bondage. What disturbing causes might too easily arise! We refer not merely to insurrections, especially if tens of thousands of savage slaves are imported from Africa. We know that many of our Southern friends deride the thought of danger from these; we also know that others among them regard this danger as imminent and very dreadful. But, passing this by, let us suppose negro slave labor to become, for any reason, unprofitable and even burdensome, what then will the Secessionists do with the slaves? Most of the extreme Southerners would treat this inquiry as an idle one, but no far-seeing man can deny that either one of two things, neither of which are improbable, may render negro Slavery a bondage not to the slaves so much as to their owners. Let a supply of cotton for the European market be obtained, *as it will be*, from India and from Africa; or let it be found that Chinamen can be hired for a term of years, not at all as slaves, but as day-laborers, at less cost, with better results of industry, and with less care to the owner of the cotton plantation, *as might even now be done*; and then what will the Secessionists do with their poor negro laborers? It may easily come to pass, and that within a few years, that all the resources of our whole Union will be tasked, as they were when the Constitution was formed, to adopt and carry into effect a wise and humane policy towards the negro slave—one merciful to him and just to his owner—one that will not involve both slave and owner in a common ruin. Full well we know that this idea will not now gain acceptance in the seceding States; but Time will reveal its own mysteries, and we await its disclosures.

In view of these considerations, not to speak of others, we cannot predict a long future to the seceding States. Our brethren will wish to come back, and we will wish them to come. It is indeed lamentable that so many of them wish to leave our blessed Union. Where else can they prosper better, themselves being judges? But, if they must go out, let us adopt such a line of policy towards them as will invite rather than repel their soon coming home again.

JOHN.

FROM VALPARAISO.

American Shipping and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

The most notable political item is the recen passage of a law making all promoters of a mob or revolution liable for all damage growing out therefrom to private, municipal or public property. It has been the object of strong censure and complaint from some persons writing for the Press. It has just been promulgated.

From the Indian frontier, the last news is that Col. BARBOSA had gone into the interior with 1,200 soldiers. Volunteers have been raised in Lota and Coronel. Palisade forts have been erected, and signals concerted.

A new periodical, called the *South American Review*, semi-monthly, octavo, of sixty-four pages, has just been issued. It is conducted by the "Friends of Enlightenment," a society of young men. It is creditable.

The steam flour mill, called that of St. Louis, is advertised for sale, the proprietors having had to leave on account of ill-health.

A beautiful meteor appeared recently in Coquimbo. It is described as "appearing without any noise; it remained stationary a second or two, and then moved away to the northeast. A most brilliant object, closely resembling the moon at her full. For eight or ten seconds it illuminated the City of Serena with double the moon's light."

The Jesuits have just laid the corner-stone of a church in that city.

A great deal of sickness has prevailed there of late. The deaths have been numerous, both among children and persons just entering manhood. Phthitic is the common form of prevailing disease.

Three or four culprits, recently arraigned for counterfeiting money, have been sentenced to be executed. The penalty will probably be mitigated by the Council of State. An absent criminal is often tried, notwithstanding. If condemned and sentenced, it is always with the right to be heard in his own self-defence if captured.

It has been stated that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, VARAS, was about to leave the Cabinet, and that OCHOGAVIA would succeed him. This, however, is now denied.

Also, Col. SAAVEDRA, the Intendent of this Province, is said to be about leaving in order to take command of the army to be sent against the Indians at the South.

On Monday, the 8th inst., as Dr. JAS. B. GORDON, United States Consul, and Dr. BAXTER, (?) (United States Commissioner to this coast to examine hospitals and report on the condition of seamen,) were riding in a gig in the outskirts of this town, an accident occurred which put their lives in great jeopardy. The vehicle upset on the edge of a high embankment. Both were thrown out. Both were hurt. Their injuries were at first supposed to be very serious. Since, however, both gentlemen are improving, and entire recovery is now hoped for. Dr. B. was the more injured of the two, having received a serious contusion on the head. The Consul is so far recovered as to be out in the street.

The cargo of the American ship *Ino* has turned out very much damaged. Not far from four hundred packages have proved to be stained, and will be sold at auction.

The American ship *Washington* has nearly finished loading. She is taking in the guano of the *Forest Oak*. When ready, she will sail for Europe, to call at Cork for orders. She will be ready in about a week.

A fire occurred this morning early. A number of shanties and rookeries were burned. The house of MATIAS LOPEZ was in danger, but saved by exertions of the fire companies. The newspaper suggests, to-day, that Mr. L. should give about $3,000 to the Department.

The Minister at War is shortly to set out from the capital for the Indian frontier, on the South. His name is Gen. MANUEL GARCIA.

American vessels in port yesterday, Nov. 16, were the following:

Ships *Washington, Forest Oak, France, Jacob Badger, George Raynes, Wild Pigeon, William Sprague, Ino* and *John Wells*, and bark *Contest* and steamer *Bio-bio*. This last steamer sailed to-day for Talcahuano. The *Townsend Jones*, about which exists a vexed question, growing out of sale of arms during the revolution last year, is here still, of course.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

Court Calendar....This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—The calendar will not be called again this Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—No new causes will be taken up this Term.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

Statement of Convictions, Acquittals, &c., had in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York in the Year 1860.

OYER AND TERMINER.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder	2	—
Murder, second degree	4	1
Manslaughter (various degrees)	24	5
Assault with intent to kill	2	—
Assault with intent to maim	1	—
Assault with dangerous weapon, &c.	2	—
Arson in the first degree	1	1
Arson, 3d degree, 1; do. 4th degree, 1	2	—
Forgery in the 3d degree	3	—
Larceny from the person	2	—
Grand larceny	5	—
Attempt to commit grand larceny	1	—
Obtaining goods by false pretences	2	—
Receiving stolen goods	1	—
Selling passenger tickets without authority	2	—
Exhibiting theatrical performances on Sunday	1	—
Assault and battery	2	—
Demanding and receiving illegal fees	—	1
Obstructing public highway	—	1
Total	57	9

GENERAL SESSIONS.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder	—	1
Manslaughter (various degrees)	2	1
Assault with intent to kill	2	26
Assault with dangerous weapons, &c.	26	—
Rape	2	1
Attempt to commit sodomy	1	—
Kidnapping	1	—
Arson (various degrees)	1	4
Having a slung-shot in possession	1	—
Robbery in the first degree	4	4
Assault with intent to commit robbery	14	—
Bigamy	3	1
Assault and battery	113	24
Riot	4	3
Perjury	3	—
Forgery (various degrees)	80	14
Burglary (various degrees)	64	9
Attempt to commit burglary (do. do.)	49	1
Grand larceny (1 for second offence)	96	51
Attempt to commit grand larceny	94	—
Larceny from the person	5	—
Attempt to commit larceny from person	2	2
Receiving stolen goods	13	13
Obtaining goods by false pretences	13	4
Petit larceny (1 for second offence)	122	6
Attempt to commit petit larceny	6	4
Gambling	7	—
Selling pass'r tickets without authority	2	2
Violation of Election laws	2	1
Libel	1	1
Keeping disorderly houses	10	2
Nuisance	—	2
Total	734	174

Two persons were sentenced to be executed—one was executed pursuant to his sentence—in the other case, a new trial was granted by the Court of Appeals, and he was subsequently convicted of manslaughter, first degree.

295 males and 19 females were sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison, (seven of whom were for life,) and the aggregate amount of time of imprisonment of the remainder (307) amounts to 1,063 years and 11 months.

190 males and 38 females were sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary.

27 males and 2 females to imprisonment in the City Prison.

21 boys and 2 girls were sent to the House of Refuge.

1,291 indictments were found, and 193 complaints were dismissed by the Grand Jury.

1,107 recognizances to appear and answer were filed, and 79 were forfeited during the year.

Fines and fees collected and paid into the County Treasury, $1,109 70.

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.

A Hot Contest—War among Receivers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Egbert Deming, Trustee of the New-York Marble Company vs. The New-York Marble Company, Henry Dwight and James B. Bume, severally and jointly, as Trustees of said Company.—From the papers used in this motion it appears that in March last an order of reference was made to James W. Fowler, Esq., to appoint a Receiver of the New-York Marble Company, who should manage its affairs and pay its debts under the direction of the Court, during the pendency of the action, the defendants, Henry Dwight and James R. Bume, being enjoined and restrained from any further interference with the property and affairs of the Company, on the ground of their alleged fraudulent mismanagement as officers and Trustees. From this order Dwight and Bume appealed to the General Term, and, pending the appeal, obtained a stay of proceedings, restraining Mr. Fowler, the Referee, from proceeding to appoint a receiver of the Company.

On the same day on which, and immediately after the order of injunction was made Bume instituted a suit against the Company in his own behalf to recover the sum of about $15,000, claimed to be due for cash loaned by him to the Company. In this suit judgment was immediately entered by confession and consent of his co-trustee, Dwight, and the Sheriff forthwith made a levy upon execution, and was proceeding to sell the property of the Company for Bume's benefit, when Deming, the plaintiff in this action, procured an order setting aside all proceedings in Bume's suit subsequent to judgment, and the defendants Bume and Dwight were ordered to show cause why they should not be punished for their violating the order enjoining them from interfering with the property of the Company above referred to.

Bume then commenced another action in this Court, for the same alleged claim, and this time obtained judgment *by default*, for about $15,300. On this judgment execution was issued, and the property of the Company, worth about $25,000, was sold out under it to one Demarest, for less than $6,000, and the execution was returned unsatisfied for the balance. Bume, on the 28th of August last procured one Jeremiah F. Jenkins, to be appointed receiver of the Company's assets and property, and he entered into possession as such, and proceeded to collect monies due to the Company, and to discharge the general duties of receiver for Bume's benefit.

In the month of October last the General Term affirmed the injunction order of the Special Term which referred the appointment of Receiver to James W. Fowler, Esq. and the stay of proceedings being at an end, Mr. Fowler accordingly filed his report dated Oct. 14 last, whereby he appointed William W. Green the Receiver of the Company.

Mr. Green attempted to enter on the discharge of his duties, but was forcibly prevented from doing so by Jenkins, who claimed to be Receiver by prior appointment.

This motion was made by Green to compel Jenkins to deliver up to him the custody and possession of the Company's property and assets, and to restrain Jenkins from any further interference with said Company or said Green, as Receiver or otherwise, claiming that when the order of reference was made for the selection of a person to be Receiver, and a Receiver was subsequently appointed in pursuance thereof, his title vested by relation from the date of the order, and attached upon all the property to which the Receivership could properly extend, exactly in the same manner and to the same effect as if the order, instead of directing the reference, had named the Receiver.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

HOGEBOOM, J.—I think the appointment of Green as Receiver was regular, and by relation dates back to the period when the order of reference was granted to appoint a Receiver. The appointment of Jenkins as Receiver, in proceedings subsequently commenced, was improvident, if not irregular. In the contest for the possession and control of the assets of the Company I think Green is entitled to precedence, as having, by relation, received the first appointment, and therefore that the other Receiver should surrender to him the assets of the Company. But it is suggested by affidavit, on the part of the defendants Dwight and Bume, in the Deming suit, that Green is not a suitable person for Receiver—has rival interests which will bring him in conflict with those of the New-York Marble Company, and is hostile to the parties who are most largely interested in its affairs—that his appointment was made without proper notice to these parties, and when they supposed the matter was still open for examination and the introduction of testimony before the Referee. As the case now stands, these affidavits are not answered, and they show a state of facts which the parties interested ought to have some opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Court by way of objection to the appointment of Green if they shall be so advised. To give them an opportunity to do so, I think it proper to postpone for a short time the operation of the order which must be made in the present attitude of the case requiring Jenkins to surrender to Green the assets of the Company. This can do no harm, as there is only an insignificant amount of assets in the hands of Jenkins, and the injunction may in the meantime be continued.

The order will, therefore, require Jenkins to deliver over to Green the property and effects of the Company on or before the 15th day of January next, unless in the meantime some other Receiver be appointed in the place of the said Green, or some other order be made in the premises. The injunction already granted to be in the meantime continued.

W. H. L. Barnes, for motion; Levi S. Chatfield, opposed.

Habeas Corpus Against Amor J. Williamson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Application of Mary G. Glynn for the custody of her child.—This was an application on the part of the relator, Mary G. Glynn, to obtain possession of the person of her child, a girl of some eighteen Summers, who, she alleged, was detained against her will and desire in the family of Amor J. Williamson, who, it will be remembered, was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District at the last election, and was defeated by the election of Benj. Wood.

A *habeas corpus* having been issued by the Court, a return was now made, from which it appears that the girl, Caroline Glynn, was found by Mr. Williamson's wife at an Intelligence office, some two years ago, and has lived in his family ever since, receiving regular wages; getting at the present time three dollars a month and her clothing.

Mr. Williamson, in his return, denies that he has at any time restrained her of her liberty, and that she is now perfectly free to go or to come as she chooses.

The Court questioned the girl, and her replies substantiated the facts stated in the return, and further showed that her mother was a woman who drank; and on several occasions came to the house and abused her, striking her, tearing her clothing, hair, &c., because she refused to go home and live with her.

The Court dismissed the writ, thus leaving the girl in the care of Mr. Williamson.

Hiram Ketchum for relator; Robert D. Holmes for respondent.

Those "Shifted" Bills—The Prisoner Discharged.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People vs. Mary Moran.—The prisoner was charged with stealing $1,500 in bills on the Chemical Bank, alleged to have been secreted in the "inner garment" of Mrs. Sparks, a lady in this City, a few days since. The prisoner was engaged to wash for Mrs. Sparks, and for that reason was suspected of taking the bills, and committed to answer by Justice Connolly.

The matter was now before the Court on *certiorari*, and the prisoner was discharged.

C. S. Spencer for prisoner; John Anthon, opposed.

City Railroads—Liability for Collisions.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Judges.

John King et al. vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This was an appeal from a judgment of non-suit. On the trial of the cause it appeared that plaintiffs were livery-stable keepers, and on the 20th February, 1860, one of their carriages was standing in Grand-street, near Elizabeth, waiting for fares. It stood there from 2½ to 5 o'clock in the morning. It was in charge of a driver employed by plaintiffs. The driver, however, was not all the time on his box; he stood around and about, on the sidewalk, &c. At this time there was much snow and ice collected on the track and in the street, which prevented the carriage from getting up close to the curb-stone. There were some ten or fifteen other carriages there in waiting at the same time. A policeman gave a general warning to the drivers present, "to get off the track, or they would be smashed."

About 5 A. M. one of the defendants' freight cars came by and struck the plaintiff's carriage and broke it; to recover for which this action was brought. One of the plaintiff's witnesses testified that the car ran off the track at the point where it struck the carriage. The Justice non-suited the plaintiffs, and they appealed.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for the appellants, contended, among other points, that the fact that the car ran off the track was *prima facie* evidence of negligence which ought to have been submitted to the jury. If a track was properly laid, a car properly built, suitable conductors and drivers appointed, and the car was properly driven, the strong probability was it would make the trip without running off the track. All railroad business rested on that probability, and it was a basis of legal presumption that when a car runs off there was some negligence somewhere to cause it to do so.

Gen. Charles W. Sandford, for respondents, contended that there was no sufficient evidence of negligence on the part of the Company, and that the plaintiff's driver was negligent in taking a stand so near the track, and in leaving his box.

Decision reserved.

Augustus F. Bags attorney for plaintiff; Benjamin Vaughan Abbott of counsel; Charles W. Sandford for defendants.

Business of the Courts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Wm. Sterling Zard, Clerk.

This branch of the Supreme Court is for hearing Demurrers, Equity cases, and questions of law.

At the January Term, held by Justices SUTHERLAND and BONNEY, the calendar numbered 300 causes. Fifty-five cases were disposed of.

At the March Term held by Justice INGRAHAM, the calendar numbered 337 causes: forty were disposed of up to the 15th, when the case of the New-Haven Railroad Company occupied the balance of the term.

At the April Term, held by Justice LEONARD, thirty-eight causes were disposed of.

At the June Term, held by Justice SUTHERLAND, forty-four causes were disposed of.

At the December Term, held by Justice LEONARD, thirty-nine causes were disposed of.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Notes of Issue are not required for causes already on the calendar.

Notes of Issue for "new causes" must be filed on or before Saturday, 29th inst.

Notes of Issue for General and Special Terms, must be filed on or before Saturday, 29th inst.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Allen and Bonney.

DECEMBER TERM.

Grinnell vs. Stuart et al.—Non-suit set aside, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Isaac vs. Folk.—Verdict set aside, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Bonney.

NOVEMBER TERM.

Mason et al. vs. Mensing.—Order reversed with $10 costs.

New-York Packing and Belting Company.—Appeal taken by receiver dismissed.

Before Justices Ingraham, Bonney and Hogeboom.

Doron vs. Adams et al.—Order modified; in part affirmed and in part reversed without costs.

Ross vs. Adams et al.—Order modified, as specified in opinion, without costs.

House vs. Adams et al.—Order modified in accordance with opinion, without costs.

Kelly vs. Breusing.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Before Justices Sutherland, Hogeboom and Bonney.

De Witt, President, &c. vs. James S. Chandler et al.—Judgment modified; form of notice to be settled on two days' notice, before Justice Sutherland.

Halsey vs. Flint et al.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

The People ex rel Hoyt vs. Commissioners of Taxes.—Proceedings of Commissioners affirmed.

Smithers vs. Ten Broeck.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Fisk vs. Anderson.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Conkling vs. Tilden.—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

Nash et al. vs. Fredericks.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

McMahon vs. Connecticut Life Insurance Company. Order of Special Term reversed without costs and without prejudice to renewal of motion at Special Term.

Rogers and Wife vs. McLean et al.—Order reversed; to be settled by Justice SUTHERLAND, on two days' notice, pursuant to opinion.

Collins vs. Ryan et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Garrison et al. vs. Chas. Gonigs et al.—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Dickerson et al. vs. Benham et al.—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Morange vs. Morris.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hills vs. New-York Steam Heating Company et al.—Order of Special Term affirmed, except as to that part staying proceedings in the other suit. As to that part of the order, the order is reversed, without costs to either party, at Special Term or on order.

Van Wyck et al. vs. Hardy et al.—Order at Special Term affirmed, without costs to either party on the appeal.

Warren vs. Eddy.—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Ammidon et al. vs. Walcott.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Application of Mary Conover et al. vs. Wilson.—Order of the Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Mechanics' Banking Association vs. New-York and Saugerties White Lead Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Goodyear vs. Bishop et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Halloran vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Allen et al. vs. McCrossan.—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Robbins et al. vs. Dillaye et al.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Clark vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Troy City Bank vs. Thomas McSpedon et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

McSpedon et al. vs. The Troy City Bank—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Before Justices Sutherland, Allen and Bonney.

FEBRUARY TERM—*Edgar vs. Turner et al.*—Motion to set aside order of Feb. 20, 1860, denied, with $10 costs and stay of proceedings vacated.

Police Reports.

HANGING HIS HARP ON THE WILLOW.

Charles McKenna, a young Irishman, engaged in the negro minstrel business at No. 444 Broadway, was apprehended on Wednesday evening by Officers King and Simms, of the Ninth Ward, charged with being a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that on the 20th of October last, the prisoner nearly killed a man named Patrick Donohue, whom he encountered in a porter-house corner of Hudson and Thirteenth streets, by stabbing him with a butcher's knife. He afterwards fled to Philadelphia, where he remained until he supposed the circumstance had passed out of mind, but he was mistaken in his calculation. On Monday night he resumed his business of dancing and concert singing, and having been recognized he was taken into custody. He was committed for trial. The man Donohue is slowly recovering from the consequences of his injury.

A VERY LARGE WARDROBE.

On Saturday night the clothing store of Mr. Simon Fox was visited by a burglar and robbed of clothing valued at $200. From certain circumstances connected with the occurrence it was suspected that James D. Collis, a salesman employed by Mr. Fox, was the delinquent, and he was apprehended yesterday by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct. Subsequently the house No. 12 Hester-street, which the prisoner had been in the habit of frequenting, was searched, and there about $400 worth of ready-made clothing was found, the greater part of which was identified as belonging to Mr. Fox. The prisoner also had in his possession a quantity of pawn tickets, representing other articles of clothing. He was taken before Justice WELSH and committed for examination on a charge of burglary.

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Officer Spelte, of the Twentieth Ward, yesterday arrested a young man named Gardiner Lafayette, whom he found at the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, corner of Thirty-first street and Tenth-avenue, on a charge of being a counterfeiter. In the prisoner's possession was found over $350 in counterfeit coin and bank bills, with which he was about to start on his travels. He was taken to Police Head-quarters, where he sat for his daguerreotype. He states that he found the worthless coin in a pile of rubbish.

ROBBERY OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Four men, named Francis Lilly, Hugh Morgan, Miles Sullivan, and Jeremiah Shehan, were apprehended, on Wednesday, by Officers Mott and Brewer, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on suspicion of having burglariously entered the store of Messrs. Fairchild, Walker & Co., contractors for the erection of the new reservoir, and stealing therefrom a considerable quantity of boots, shoes, clothing, &c., all of which was recovered. The prisoners were committed for trial by Justice OSBORN.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 27.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s	68	160	Harlem R. Pref	34¼
6,000	do	68¼	15	Mich. Cen. R.	48½
15,000	do	69	960	Mich.So.& N.I.R.	14
1,000	N.Carolina St.6s	78¼	200	do	14¼
500	N. Y. Central 6s.	92	100	Mich.S.& N.I.G S.	32
5,000	Hud Riv. 1st Mts	83	150	do	32¼
5,000	Mich.Cen.8 ₩ct 1st		60	do ...b30	32¼
	SnkgFundConBs	84½	300	do	32½
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	51¼
500	C. & N. W. 1st M	39	50	do	51½
5,000	Ch. & Rock I. B.	94	588	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	69
46	Am. Ex. Bank	92	100	do ...s10	69
50	Imp & Trad. Bk.	101½	50	do	69½
800	Erie Railroad	35¼	100	do ...s3	69¼
10	do	35	400	do	69½
150	do ...s5	35	200	do ...s5	69
50	do ...s3	35½	50	do ...s30	67¼
50	do ...s10	35½	5	Cleve Col.& Cin.R.	98
95	N. Y. Central R.	75¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	9
313	do	75¼	657	Gal. & Chic. R.pg.	65
50	do	75¾	100	do ...p.&c.	65
100	do ...s5	75¾	100	do ...s60	64
200	do ...s10	75¼	250	Cle. & Toledo R.	29¼
100	do ...s30	74¾	600	do	29
100	do ...s7	75¾	300	do ...s10	29
100	do ...b30	75¼	250	Chi., B. & Q. R.	64
100	Hudson River R.	43	30	Mil. & Miss. R.	9
100	do	43¼	50	Little Miami R.	80
300	Harlem Railroad	14	10	Macon & West'n R.	95
100	do ...b30	14½	10	New-Jersey R.	124½
100	do	14½	25	Penn. Coal Com.	76

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	86	200	Erie Railroad	35
4,000	Miss. State 6s b10	69	200	do ...s10	34
3,000	do ...b10	68¾	100	do	35¼
4,000	do	68¾	150	Hudson Riv. R.	43
7,000	do ...s4	68½	150	Harlem Railroad	14
20,000	do	68½	100	Harlem R. Pref'd	34
1,000	C.& N. W. 1st M.	39	50	Reading Railroad	35¼
500	C.&N.W S.F.Bs.	75	100	Mich. Cen. R.	48
300	Mich.So.S F. Bs.	70½	30	Mich So.&N Ind.R.	15
2,000	Han.&St.Jo R.Bs	57	50	M.S.&N.I.Gt'd St'k	31¼
4,000	L.E.&W 2d Mt Bs	35	10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	68
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	92	150	do	68¼
125	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	76	150	do ...s15	67¼
15	Penn. Coal Co.	76	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	28¾
25	Canton Company	14¾	100	do	28
115	N. Y. Cen. R.	75¾	200	do	28½
600	do ...s5	75	300	Chic. & R Isl. R.	50¾
116	do	75¼			

THURSDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The *Canada's* mails from Europe to Saturday P. M., Dec. 15, came to hand rather unexpectedly early this morning from Boston, and the English letters and circulars regarding American interests are again of the most encouraging tenor. The latest from this side in London was of date, Saturday, Dec. 1; the President's Message being looked for by the next arrival, the *Africa*, with dates to the 5th December. As this steamer was going in as the *Canada* sailed, we may look for a response to about our worst political news by the next steamer, probably *via* Cape Race. The Cotton trade at Manchester had been somewhat dull early in the week, but the China news would soon change this, and the raw material was already firm again. A letter from London in regard to the prospects of Grain says:

"The London Wheat market is beginning to exhibit a renewal of firmness. A long continuance of wet has not only kept the grain of the present year in bad condition, but has prevented in many districts the sowing for next season. Hence, some anxiety is beginning to be entertained for 1861; and although the American arrivals at Liverpool and London during the past fortnight have been larger than were ever before known, they have failed to depress the market, and in some instances an advance equal to three cents per bushel has been obtained. It is understood, however, that our present prices do not leave any profit to the importer on these arrivals, the quotations and freight charges at New-York when the orders were executed having been too high. Still they cover all expenses.

For the last three or four days the weather has been much better, and this fact may avert a further rise in our market, which would otherwise, apparently, have been inevitable."

The market in London for American Stocks continues firm, and a fresh demand and rise took place the day the steamer sailed for Illinois Central up to 75 ₩ cent., against 58@59, the latest price from this side, and for Erie up to 36@36½ ₩ cent. on 29 from this side. The letters state that our continued low prices were scarcely regarded, and the movement of gold to this country made no impression on Money rates, which were rather below than above the Bank rate of 5 ₩ cent. in the open market. The additional receipts of Gold by the *Canada*, about $950,000, will probably reach here to night. The advices of this sum have failed to advance the rates of Exchange, although for certain descriptions of bills the demand is somewhat better. We continue to quote Bank and Bankers' 104@105, Merchant bills 102½@104. The market for Money to-day is steady. There is less paper of strictly prime signatures offering outside of Bank. We quote 9@12 ₩ cent. on the best selections, 60 days to 6 months. The Stock Brokers continue to be light borrowers on call, while some of the private lenders would accept 6 ₩ cent. on good collateral. There is a cheerful feeling to-day on the Corn Exchange and in the Cotton market, under the *Canada's* news.

The orders from Europe on two or three of the Railway Stocks this morning imparted a good degree of firmness to the general list of the Stock Exchange. The rise was 2 ₩ cent. on Illinois Central; 1@1½ on Erie, and ½@1 ₩ cent. on New-York Central, and a considerable business was done in Cleveland and Toledo and Michigan Southern Stocks at an advance of 1 ₩ cent. The other Westerns were also firmer. The State Securites not quite so high as yesterday. The cash sales of Missouris were principally at 69, yesterday's figure, but the Stock was pressed in the afternoon, on a few days' option to the seller, at 68⅞@¾ ₩ cent., closing at this quotation. The Federal Fives of 1874, sold up to 95 ₩ cent., including, of course, the January Coupon. This is a recovery of 6 ₩ cent. from the extreme depression. On the Street, between the Boards, the news from Charleston of the transfer of the small Federal force in Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, created quite a sensation, but when the later details were made known, the impression obtained that the movement will be more likely to postpone than precipitate a collision. At the afternoon Board, the advance of the morning was lost on the printed sales, but after the adjournment the tone of the market was again better, and closed steady, at about the following rates:

Central	75½	Toledo	29
Erie	35⅛	Reading	35
Illinois Central	69⅛	Michigan Southern	14
Galena	64¼	Mich. Guaranteed	31¼
Rock Island	50½	Michigan Central	48½
Panama, ex div	112½	Burlington	63¼
Illinois Cen. Bonds	90	Pacific	83

The Metropolitan Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₩ cent, payable Jan. 7. The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad a quarterly dividend of 3 ₩ cent., payable Jan. 2, to the New-York stockholders at the Union Bank. The Western Railroad of Massachusetts, a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable Jan. 1. The Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent,, payable Jan. 2. The Bank of America 3½ ₩ cent.

Although the Sub-Treasurer kept his office open for the accommodation of bidders for the Treasury Bills, until 5 o'clock this afternoon, the principal Bankers in consultation on the subject had not made up their bids, and unless the telegraph is used in the morning, it is questionable whether any considerable amount of proposals will reach the Secretary at Washington by 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for the awards.

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 22:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	3,021 11	244,518 16
Shipped South	12,466 05	819,140 09
Total	15,487 16	1,063,659 05

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	1,543 10	187,239 16
Shipped South	15,633 14	612,335 10
Total	17,177 04	799,576 06

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 22.	LOANS. Dec. 15.	SPECIE. Dec. 22.	SPECIE. Dec. 15.
Citizens' Bank	$3,644,091	$3,718,946	$2,843,061	$2,928,967
Canal Bank	1,696,368	1,852,218	1,521,116	1,368,807
Louisiana	3,335,958	3,253,532	1,924,678	1,894,505
Louis'a State	4,054,167	4,349,384	2,869,473	2,985,216
Mec. & Trad.	1,149,236	1,188,801	659,660	544,029
Bk. of N. O.	1,303,269	1,355,213	956,662	858,545
Southern Bk.	247,342	281,592	577,232	526,398
Union Bank	1,061,303	1,113,880	472,330	171,351
Merchants'	503,744	537,077	238,411	258,452
Crescent City	987,702	961,379	156,406	146,705
Bk. of Amer.	701,180	767,664	461,264	477,312
Total	18,684,358	19,379,679	12,684,493	11,860,171
	Decrease	$695,321	Increase	$824,322

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 22.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 15.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 22.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 15.
Citizens' Bank	$2,173,860	$2,273,885	$3,130,179	$3,112,431
Canal Bank	601,156	619,440	1,099,176	1,035,942
Louisiana	621,119	621,429	3,981,538	3,836,785
Louis'na State	1,329,355	1,229,756	4,865,156	4,763,728
Mec. & Traders	228,930	235,605	716,012	634,715
Bank of N. O.	357,970	350,840	737,975	620,295
Southern Bk.	127,229	136,780	404,707	364,061
Union Bank	216,170	246,285	641,813	447,499
Merchants' Bk.	283,885	306,450	386,222	419,120
Crescent City	199,660	224,670	166,185	152,810
Bk. of America	108,355	128,170	741,776	908,645
Totals	6,247,679	6,434,919	16,913,739	16,325,061
	Decrease	$187,240	Increase	$587,678

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 22.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 15	DUE DIST. BANKS. Dec. 22.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Dec. 15
Citizens' Bank	$1,260,105	$1,255,555	$223,193	$205,095
Canal Bank	1,077,984	1,111,486	69,791	98,568
Louisiana	1,347,263	1,265,885	104,639	92,918
Louisiana St.	1,206,600	1,094,690	152,225	79,837
Mec. & Traders	121,692	109,530	13,860	38,471
Bank of N. O.	31,660	80,442	50,986	35,018
Southern Bank	455,214	587,654		
Union Bank	112,166	184,913	64,240	83,044
Merchants' Bk.	5,409	368	44,110	33,774
Crescent City	31,622	51,589	41,731	29,774
Bk. of America		677	8,553	3,680
Total	$5,699,818	$5,742,693	$863,528	$760,12
	Decrease	$42,875	Decrease	$103,39

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 12, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,177,771	Increase	£8,937
Public Deposits	7,029,111	Increase	411,626
Other Deposits	12,104,219	Decrease	368,129
Gov'nt Securities	9,540,273	Decrease	50,000
Other Securities	19,987,188	Decrease	117,147
Notes unemploy'd	7,197,475	Decrease	611

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,921,940, being a decrease of £285,149; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,447,105, showing an decrease of £218,561, when compared with the preceding return.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 59 pkgs. Ashes, 2,747 bbls. Flour, 825 bushels Oats, 788 bushels Malt, 928 pkgs. Provisions, and 58 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 87½@$5 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in good demand, including Middling Upland at 11¼c.; do. Gulfs at 11¾c. ₩ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,000 bales.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry prevails for Rio, 1,500 bags of which have been reported sold at 10¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, and prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. The export demand has been good, chiefly for extra State and round hoop extra Ohio. Sales have been reported of 18,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 35@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 20
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at rising prices. Sales since our last, of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$5 55 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 50@$7 ₩ bbl.; sales 560 bbls. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine. ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 10@$3 15 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, mainly for export, at much firmer prices. Sales 91,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 50; Red do., at $1 33@$1 35; Amber and Wisconsin, part at $1 27; Milwaukee Club, (reported) $1 25@$1 26; Northwestern Club at $1 21; No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 20; red State at $1 29@$2 30; and very choice white Kentucky, part at $1 55 ₩ bushel. Corn is active and firmer. Sales 90 000 bushels at 68c.@70c. for mixed Western in store and afloat, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at 70c. ₩ bushel. Sales 1,100 bushels, in lots. Barley has not varied. Oats continue in request, including Canada at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38½c. ₩ bushel.

NAVAL STORES—A limited inquiry exists for Resin, including common at $1 20 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly sought after at from 33c.@35c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and 400 bbls. have been sold at $16@$16 25 for New Mess; $15 50 for Old Mess; $11 87½@$12 25 for New Prime; and $10 25 for Old Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unchanged. Lard continues in request at steady rates. Sales, 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef rules quiet. The reported sales do not exceed 150 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$14 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 26th inst., says: "The favorable change in financial matters during the week, alluded to already, had a corresponding favorable effect upon the market for hogs; and notwithstanding, though the market was depressed in the early part of the week by large arrivals, towards the close the demand improved, and this depression was more than recovered. The demand for the product has been good; and then the English and Irish packers continue to buy freely, indicating that their advices from Liverpool must be very encouraging, and this will become the more obvious when it is recollected that the rates of sterling exchange are large against them.

The receipts during the last six days, of the season, and for some previous seasons, now compare as follows:

Total for the 6 days	40,229
Previously reported	223,134
Total so far this season	263,363
Same time in 1859	372,876
Same time in 1858	336,943
Same time in 1857	261,353
Same time in 1856	312,702
Same time in 1855	328,885
Same time in 1854	275,665
Same time in 1853	279,875
Same time in 1852	332,340
Same time in 1851	282,822
Same time in 1850	265,335

The advices from the interior report general inactivity in the market for hogs at all the leading packing places, and but little done up to the latest dates, most of them being far behind the number packed at this date last year, though there is a good supply of hogs in the country; but farmers and drovers, having bought at high prices, feel generally indisposed to sell at current rates. Our advices would indicate that, as soon as the weather breaks up, that feeding in the open fields becomes impossible, hogs will be sent forward very freely. There cannot, however, be an excessive supply under any circumstances. There has been a fair demand for mess pork and bulk meats from the South, during the week, which has strengthened the market very decidedly, and on the whole, the feeling in the market for the hog product during the week has been good compared with the previous week. The English and Irish packers are buying liberally and freely, and the quantity of box meats being put up is large, and it is quite probable that the amounts which will be shipped to Liverpool the present season will be fully up to that of 1856-7. At the close Mess Pork was held at $14 75@$15; Bulk Pork, including packages, at 5¾c.@7¾c.; Green Meats at 4½c.@6¼c. for Shoulders and Sides, with very little demand; and Hams at 6¾c., with a good demand at 6¾c.@6 4-5c. Lard at 9c., with some sales at this rate for tierce; keg, 9¾c."

RICE—Sales have been reported of 160 tcs., in lots, at $3@$4 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¼c.@5¾c., but including some Porto Rico at 5¾c.@5¾c., and New-Orleans at 5c.@5¾c., mainly at 5¼c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 550 bbls., in lots at 19c.@19¼c., nearly all at 19c ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners have been claiming firmer rates, to-day, and engagements have been somewhat restricted. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ₩ bushel; Cotton 5-16d.@11-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₩ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate—Dec. 27.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 40 Vandewater-st., 21 by about 35 feet....$3,800

PERSONAL

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS would inform their friends and customers that their preparations for New Year's, consisting of every variety of cake and pastries, have been conducted in the usual liberal manner. Their large show room is now open. Orders solicited. No. 173 9th-st., corner 3d-av.
EDWARD S. BROWN.
MORTIMER S. BROWN.

INSTRUCTION.

PARKER & BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

BOOK-KEEPING.—YOUNG MEN WHO DESIRE a thorough practical course of Double-entry Book-keeping, and will enter their names at GOLDSMITH'S academy this month, will be entitled to a full course of Mercantile Penmanship without charge. Broadway, corner 21st-st.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL, NOS. 115 AND 117 West 28d-st., directed by Capt. RALSTON, (late of British Army,) with efficient assistants. Classes for ladies or gentlemen, and horses for School or Central Park riding. Circulars can be obtained or forwarded from the office on application.

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FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, formerly teacher in America and just returned from Paris, after an absence of several years, proposes to teach either at private houses or in schools. He has brought with him the latest and most improved method of teaching used in Paris, and adapted to Americans; credentials of the highest order. Address TEACHER, Box No. 2,049 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY BY a young lady of experience, (with testimonials and references.) Teacher of piano, melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting, and competent as organist, church singer, companion, letter writer, copyist, accountant, contributor or corrector of manuscripts, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, A SUPERIOR PIANIST, and pupil of the first masters of Paris, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter. French private lessons in writing, reading and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address M. M., Bible House.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A RE-engagement as resident governess in a family to instruct in the English branches and music. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CHECK ON THE IMporters' and Traders' Bank, dated Dec. 26, for Two thousand and twenty-four dollars and seventeen cents, made by the undersigned, and payable to the order of Claflin, Mellen & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
GEORGE KEYES.

LOST IN THE MAIL.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,194 for one hundred shares of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, standing in our name. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped, and a new certificate applied for. MORSE & WOLFF, No 60 Wall-st.

LOST—TEN COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Harlem Railroad First Mortgage Bonds due Nov. 1, 1860, Nos. 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 2,358, 2,359, 2,360, 202, 2,104, for $35 each. H. WHITTELL, care of Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a promissory note made by Jacob A. Appleby, dated Dec. 13, payable six months from date, for $1,800, the same having been obtained by fraud, and will not be paid.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME—THE CONJUGAL LESSON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—PUTNAM—THE SPITFIRE—LAFITTE, THE PIRATE OF THE GULF.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our intelligence from Charleston is of the highest importance, and is of a character little calculated to comfort those who may have cherished the expectation that the fortifications at that place would soon be in the hands of the Disunionists. Fort Moultrie was on Wednesday night evacuated by Major ANDERSON and his little command, who have proceeded to Fort Sumter, after spiking the guns in Fort Moultrie and burning the gun-carriages and all other war *matériel* which could be made available in case the fortress should change possession. This movement on the part of Major ANDERSON, of course, caused the most intense excitement in Charleston, as exhibited in the first telegrams relative to the affair which reached this City. In Washington the news created the greatest consternation, in and out of Congress. The Cabinet was immediately called together, and were still deliberating at 12 o'clock last night. Gen. SCOTT, on being consulted by our correspondent, declared that the movement had been made without consultation with him, and whether in accordance with instructions from the President he could not say. He considered that in a strategetical point of view, Major ANDERSON had done perfectly right, as he was now in a position which he could maintain, which was not the case at Fort Moultrie, where his small force could have been overcome in a short time. It remains to be seen whether Major ANDERSON has acted under orders, or upon his own responsibility.

The South Carolina Convention spent the day yesterday in secret session, and the nature of their deliberations has not transpired.

Secession does not appear to gain much headway in Washington. The South Carolina Commissioners, we learn from our dispatches, have thus far received no encouragement whatever from the Administration, and it is believed that the President will positively refuse to have anything to do with them personally, but will submit to Congress immediately any communication which they may see fit to make. Meantime, the House Committee of Thirty-three are hard at work in the endeavor to hit upon some plan of Compromise, which may render it impolitic for any other State to follow the example of South Carolina. Mr. RUST's proposition, to extend the old Missouri Compromise line through to the Pacific, was yesterday voted down, but it is believed that the plan mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, in reference to an enabling act for New-Mexico, will be adopted. Mr. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, has also offered a series of conciliatory resolutions, which will probably be adopted. In addition to this, it has been ascertained with certainty that a majority of the Republican members of Congress are ready to guarantee the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills. If the South is indisposed to meet the concession proposed, the Republicans contend that it can only be through a determination to reject all compromises.

Congressional proceedings, yesterday, were interesting, and, in some respects, important. Territorial business was the order of the day in the Senate, the measure immediately under consideration being a bill, reported from the Committee on Territories, to provide for a Territorial Government for Arizona. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, wished to have a section added for the protection of slave property. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, desired that the law in force when the Territory was annexed to this country be continued until it shall become a State. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, made a long and powerful speech, in which he reviewed the whole question of Slavery, and the trouble which it has brought upon the country; defended the Republican Party from the attacks which had been made upon it, and corrected false impressions in reference to its policy; and showed from Mr. LINCOLN's record that he had no desire or intention to infringe upon any rights possessed by the South under the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. Mr. DOOLITTLE was followed by Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, and the bill under consideration was further discussed by Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, Mr. MASON, of Virginia, and others, and without taking a vote, the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House, most of the session was spent in the discussion of a question of privilege. Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, wished to make a personal explanation in reference to a dispatch which had appeared in a Boston and a New-York paper, implicating the Central Breckinridge Committee, of which he is Chairman, in the robbery of the Indian Trust Fund in the Interior Department—alleging that the funds had been used to further the interests of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in the late Presidential campaign. It was objected that according to a previous decision of the Speaker, the explanation could not be heard. Mr. STEVENS, however, was finally allowed to proceed, and denounced the dispatch as untrue and malicious. Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the defalcation, offered a resolution empowering the Committee to sit elsewhere than in Washington, should circumstances require it, and after some opposition it was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, but it becoming apparent that a quorum could not be maintained, it was thought best to adjourn until Monday.

The mails by the *Canada*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City yesterday. The most interesting part of the news is the account of the sacking of the Imperial Palace at Peking by the Anglo-French army. It seems that an immense amount of valuable property was destroyed, but the value of the booty secured was inconsiderable. It was all sold at auction, and though objects of vertu, vases and ornaments of all kinds brought high prices they only realized in all $2,000. This is exclusive of the treasure, some $60,000, which was found in the Imperial Palace and divided on the spot among the troops. It is announced, upon authority, in the London *Post*, that France and England have resolved to insist on the immediate departure of FRANCIS II. from Gaeta, in order to prevent the further effusion of blood. The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 12th, also arrived yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated. She brings $33,000 in specie.

We have news of the arrival of the steam-frigate *Niagara*, having the Japanese Embassy on board, at Hong Kong. She reached there on the 22d of October, after a passage of nearly twelve days from Batavia. All on board were in good health. She was to leave on the 30th for Yeddo, where she was expected to remain ten days, and would return to Hong Kong about the 1st of December to take on board the American Minister to China, Mr. WARD, who would proceed in her as far as Aden on his return to the United States. Mr. WARD had paid a visit to the *Niagara*, and was received with distinguished honor. It was understood that on the arrival of the Embassy at Yeddo, an extraordinary demonstration of welcome was to be made by the Japanese.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening it was stated that the Counsel to the Corporation had given the opinion that the Board can legally sit until Jan. 6. The assessment for paving Forty-ninth-street was passed over the Mayor's veto. The Board adjourned suddenly, owing to the complaints of sundry members at the alleged tyrannical rulings of Alderman GENET, who was temporarily in the chair. The Board of Councilmen transacted a large amount of routine business, but did nothing of special public interest.

At a special meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association, last evening, a report in favor of female sanitary missionary labors among the ignorant and indigent was presented, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, JAMES T. BRADY, Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERGH, Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY, and others.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice SUTHERLAND, yesterday, dismissed a writ of *habeas corpus* commanding AMOR J. WILLIAMSON to produce the body of a child alleged to be wrongfully detained by him. At the General Term of the Marine Court a case was argued involving the liability of Railroad Companies for injuries to parties arising from the cars getting off the track. Decision was reserved. Justice SUTHERLAND, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, dismissed MARY MORAN, the prisoner charged with stealing $1,500 from the secret garment of Mrs. SPARKS, who had thus deposited her cash.

The English news by the *Canada* at Boston favorably influenced the Stock Market yesterday morning, and prices were about 1 ℘ cent. higher. Between the Boards the market was less firm, on the Charleston dispatches, but finally in the afternoon left off steady; New-York Central, 75½. No alteration in Exchange. Money quoted same as yesterday, with less prime paper offering in the open market.

An active inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Sugars, and Whisky, at firmer prices, generally. Hay attracted more attention and was held higher. Fish, Hemp, Hops, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices, and Tobacco, were quiet. Pork and Lard were in request, as were also Rio Coffee and New-Orleans Molasses. Moderate freight engagements were reported for the principal ports of Great Britain at somewhat firmer rates.

Military Movements at Charleston.

The news from Charleston yesterday created a decided sensation. It was announced that Major ANDERSON had evacuated Fort Moultrie in the night,—spiking the guns and taking the garrison to Fort Sumter. Everybody saw at once that this was a military precaution of the greatest importance,—and that it secured the continued command of the port of Charleston by the Federal authorities, in spite of any movement on the part of the Disunionists.

The situation of the Forts renders this apparent. The approach for ships to Charleston harbor lies directly between Forts Moultrie and Sumter;—each of these forts completely commanding it. Fort Moultrie is on the right—or north side—and is built upon the main land, surrounded by dwelling-houses, constituting the little village of Moultrieville, and covering so large a space as to require a garrison of at least 300 men to defend it against assault. An attack may be made from the high grounds which overlook it, and a party attempting an *escalade* would find shelter and protection in the houses and other buildings which surround it. With its present garrison,—of two companies of artillery, in all numbering but 65 men, it would have been impossible to hold it against any considerable force.

Fort Sumter lies on the left, or south side, of the ship channel, and is built *in the stream.* It is of solid masonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the north, east and west sides with a double row of port-holes for heavy guns, and on the south or land side, in addition to openings for cannon, is loop-holed for musketry. It is said to be bomb-proof. A force of 150 workmen has lately been engaged in mounting the guns and putting the fort in order. It contains 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and have a very long range. There is a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 pounds of powder and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The City of Charleston can be shelled from Fort Sumter, and Fort Moultrie is completely commanded by it. The fort can only be approached by water,—and the only way of entering it is through the port-holes or by the gate, the entrance to which is swept by a cross-fire from cannon on all sides.

Major ANDERSON, in taking his little garrison from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, has rendered his position perfectly secure. If the Disunionists take Fort Moultrie, they can,—if it should be thought worth while, be driven out of it with the utmost ease. In case of absolute necessity the City of Charleston can be bombarded and destroyed, and every ship that approaches or leaves the harbor must pass directly under the guns of the fort.

The effect of this movement upon our community was remarkable, and indicated unmistakably the tone and temper of the people. If Mr. BUCHANAN could have witnessed the universal satisfaction at discovering anything like firmness and sagacity of purpose on the part of the Federal Government, he would readily have detected the secret of the universal scorn which is felt for his conduct in this emergency. Stocks rose at once,—and there was a general exchange of congratulations upon the prospect that *somebody* would make a stand for the Union and the Constitution.

The general opinion seems to be that Major ANDERSON has taken this step on his own responsibility, and without orders of any kind from Washington. If this should prove to be the case, he will have already established for himself a hold on the admiration and affection of the country which will not easily be weakened or impaired. His movement awakens the courage and the hope of the people, and relieves a very painful feeling of anxiety as to the possible fate of his command and of the American flag, in the position they held before. We presume that it was prompted by intelligence of an intention on the part of the Disunionists to occupy Fort Sumter the moment they should hear of the failure of their Commission to Washington.

It is barely possible that Major ANDERSON may have acted under the orders of the President: but we do not believe it. The course which Mr. BUCHANAN has hitherto pursued affords no warrant for such a presumption—while the entire action of the War Department has been in the other direction. Gen. SCOTT may have directed it, as it is known to be in conformity with his opinions. If he has done it without the assent or knowledge of the President, he will have a fresh claim on the admiration and gratitude of the people. The country would rejoice if such a thing were possible as his constitutional usurpation of power in the present exigency of public affairs.

Mr. Lincoln and Negro Equality.

The *Tribune*, of Wednesday morning, copied conspicuously from the Albany *Atlas and Argus* an article intended to prove that Mr. LINCOLN holds firmly and unflinchingly to the principles of the Republican Party,—and that among them, is the principle of Negro Equality. With what special object the *Tribune* thus gave prominence and a *quasi* endorsement to this statement of Mr. LINCOLN's position, from an open and unsparing political opponent, it is no part of our purpose to inquire. Probably nothing has done more to embitter the minds of the Southern people towards the President elect than the imputation of such sentiments on this subject. We propose, therefore, to examine the basis on which the allegation rests.

The *Atlas and Argus* quotes from a speech said to have been made by Mr. LINCOLN "in September, 1858," the following:

> "That central idea in our political system at the beginning was, and until recently continued to be, the equality of men. And although it was always submitted patiently to, whatever inequality there seemed to be, as a matter of actual necessity, its constant working has been a steady progress toward the practical equality of all men. In what I have done I cannot claim to have acted from any peculiar consideration of the colored people as a separate and distinct class in the community, but from the simple conviction that all the individuals of that class are members of the community, and in virtue of their manhood entitled to every original right enjoyed by any other member. We feel, therefore, that *all legal distinction between individuals of the same community, founded in any such circumstances as color, origin and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions, and incompatible with the true history of American liberty.* Slavery and oppression must cease, or American liberty must perish.
>
> In Massachusetts, and in most, if not all, the New-England States, the colored man and the white are absolutely equal before the law.
>
> In New-York the colored man is restricted as to the right of suffrage by a property qualification. In other respects the same equality prevails.
>
> *I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring my disapprobation of that clause of the Constitution (of Illinois,) which denies to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage.*
>
> True Democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin or place of nativity, or any other similar circumstance of condition. *I regard, therefore, the exclusion of the colored people as a body from the elective franchise as incompatible with the true Democratic principle.*"

Where or on what occasion this alleged speech was made, we are not informed. We do not believe it was ever made by Mr. LINCOLN at all. *We believe it to be a forgery, out and out*;—and we shall give the reasons which lead us to that belief.

The speech is said to have been made "in September, 1858." Now, during all that month Mr. LINCOLN was engaged in stumping the State of Illinois with Judge DOUGLAS. If any such speech,—or any speech embodying such sentiments, was made at that time, therefore, it must have been in the course of that discussion. That whole debate has been published,—and we find nothing in any one of Mr. LINCOLN's speeches like the language quoted,—nor anything embodying the sentiments ascribed to him. Nor does Mr. DOUGLAS anywhere in that debate—or during the succeeding month of October—ascribe to Mr. LINCOLN any such language, as he would infallibly have done if Mr. LINCOLN had ever used it. So much for the negative evidence on the subject.

On the other hand, throughout that debate, Mr. LINCOLN repeatedly *repudiated the sentiments* ascribed to him in this extract. On the 18th of September, 1858, the very month in which he is alleged to have said what is quoted above, he made a speech at Charleston, Illinois, in which he said:—

From Lincoln's Speech, Sept. 18, 1858.

> "While I was at the hotel to-day, an elderly gentleman called upon me to know *whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people.* While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet as the question was asked me I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. I will say then that *I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the black and white races*—that *I am not nor ever have been in favor of making* VOTERS *or jurors of negroes*, NOR OF QUALIFYING THEM TO HOLD OFFICE, *nor to intermarry with white people*; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I *as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.*"

This was certainly a definite, distinct and unequivocal declaration of his sentiments on this point; and when Mr. DOUGLAS came to reply, all he said of it was this:

> "I am glad that I have at last succeeded in getting an answer out of him upon this question of negro citizenship and eligibility to office, for I have been trying to bring him to the point ever since the canvass commenced."

Mr. DOUGLAS went on, however,—not to quote anything Mr. LINCOLN had ever said like the sentence copied from the *Atlas and Argus* by the *Tribune*,—but to argue that, inasmuch as Mr. L. had censured the decision of the Supreme Court that a negro could not be a citizen, he must therefore be in favor of negro citizenship. To this Mr. LINCOLN made the following reply:

> "Judge DOUGLAS has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far as I know the Judge never asked me the question before. *He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly that* I AM NOT IN FAVOR OF NEGRO CITIZENSHIP. This furnishes me an occasion for saying a few words upon the subject. I mentioned in a certain speech of mine which has been printed, that the Supreme Court had decided that a negro could not possibly be made a citizen, and without saying what was my ground of complaint in regard to that, or whether I had any ground of complaint, Judge DOUGLAS has from that thing manufactured nearly every thing that he ever says about my disposition to produce an equality between the negroes and the white people. If any one will read my speech, he will find I mentioned that as one of the points decided in the course of the Supreme Court opinions, but I did not state what objection I had to it. But Judge DOUGLAS tells the people what my objection was when I did not tell them myself. Now my opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. *If the State of Illinois had that power,* I SHOULD BE OPPOSED TO THE EXERCISE OF IT. That is all I have to say about it."

This seems to us perfectly explicit and conclusive. And although made in the same month with the alleged speech quoted by the *Atlas and Argus*, it repudiates utterly the sentiments there attributed to him,—denies that he ever held them, and challenges Mr. DOUGLAS or anybody else to produce anything he had ever said that would warrant the allegation. And subsequently, whenever Mr. DOUGLAS recurred to the subject, Mr. LINCOLN reiterated the same declarations, and defied contradiction. Is it conceivable that he could have done so, without being refuted and silenced on the spot, by Mr. DOUGLAS, if he had ever made such a speech as the one now attributed to him? These sentiments were not then declared for the first time. In the very first speech of their joint debate,—made at Ottawa, Aug. 21, 1858,—Mr. LINCOLN, after quoting some previous remarks, thus spoke of this very subject:

> "Now, gentlemen, I don't want to read at any greater length, but this is the true complexion of all I have ever said in regard to the institution of Slavery and the black race. This is the whole of it; and anything *that argues me into his idea of perfect social and political equality with the negro, is but a specious and fantastic arrangement of words*, by which a man can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut horse. I will say here, while upon this subject, that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. *I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality*, and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge DOUGLAS, *am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position. I have never said anything to the contrary.*"

And a year after this pretended speech, from which the Albany *Atlas* and the New-York *Tribune* profess to quote,—in a speech made at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1859, Mr. LINCOLN referred to a statement made by the Ohio *Statesman*, that he had "declared in favor of negro suffrage,"—pronounced it a misrepresentation,—quoted the passages from his speeches which we have already cited, and then said:

> "There, my friends, you have briefly what I have, upon former occasions, said upon the subject to which this newspaper, to the extent of its ability, has drawn the public attention. *In it you not only perceive, as a probability, that in that contest I did not at any time say I was in favor of negro suffrage*; but the ABSOLUTE PROOF *that twice—once substantially and once expressly*—I DECLARED AGAINST IT. Having shown you this, there remains but a word of comment upon that newspaper article. It is this: that I presume the editor of that paper is an honest and truth-loving man, and that he will be greatly obliged to me for furnishing him thus early an opportunity to correct the misrepresentation he has made, before it has run so long that malicious people can call him a liar."

The advice thus administered to the Ohio *Statesman* may not be inapplicable to the two journals nearer home which are committing the same offence.

On the strength of the evidence thus submitted, we have not the shadow of a doubt that the pretended extract of Mr. LINCOLN's speech is, so far as he is concerned, an *absolute forgery*. It is probably the speech of somebody else,—to which some partisan opponent of Mr. LINCOLN has attached his name in order to create a prejudice against him. He can felicitate himself on having succeeded. The paragraph has been copied far and wide, throughout the country, and especially in the Southern States. It has stimulated and strengthened the belief there that Mr. LINCOLN is an Abolitionist,—that he is pledged to the extension of Slavery and to the elevation of the negro to a social and political equality with the white man. It is very easy to stigmatize such an impression on their part as ignorant and inexcusable. But how can we blame the people of the Southern States for believing this when the intelligent Editor of the Albany *Atlas and Argus* believes it, and when even a person so well-informed as the Editor of the New-York *Tribune* ought to be concerning Mr. LINCOLN's views, is willing at least to encourage the belief in its genuineness and authenticity.

The Latest Mexican Development.

The sagacious philosopher who expressed the conviction that history never reproduces itself, had not attended to the history of Mexico. A few months ago the Liberal armies had surrounded the Capital of that Republic. The reactionary strength, reduced in numbers and without supplies, was shut up in the Capital; the military chest was wholly exhausted, and to the eye of ordinary sense there was no alternative but the surrender of the beleaguered army and the triumph of the Constitutionalists. Gen. DEGOLLADO, sustained by the troops of ALVAREZ, was at Tacubaya, looking down upon the helpless city; the whole valley was thronged by the enemies of the besieged. Yet one bright morning the garrison made a sortie, in numbers not for a moment comparable with the superior strength which it attacked; the troops of DEGOLLADO and ALVAREZ took to flight; a score or two of non-combatants were slaughtered by the victors, and once more the Clerical party was in the ascendant at the capital.

The intelligence we now receive is the counterfeit presentment of this picture. Once more the Conservatives, routed from every other section of the Republic, had taken refuge in the City of Mexico. Resources, at least pecuniary resources, were entirely expended; the most unpromising spirit of disaffection prevailed in the surrounded army; there seemed to be no chance for the victims to escape. And we now have the news that the besieged have issued from their lines, charged the besiegers in their intrenchments, captured the principal Liberal leaders, and routed their followers. It is a scene of a former act literally repeated. And what renders the coincidence more perfect is, that the Conservative victor is the same MIRAMON who came off conqueror at Tacubaya; and the beaten chief is the same DEGOLLADO who, notwithstanding his manifest treason on a former occasion, has since been intrusted with the Portfolio of War and the military Command-in-Chief by the Juarez Government.

Our readers will bear witness with what perseverance we have adhered to the fortunes of the Liberal Party, confiding as we have always done in the honesty and sincerity of its chiefs. But honesty and sincerity are extremely imperfect weapons in such contests as have prevailed in Mexico from the era of independence to this moment. Against the arts of priestcraft, mere directness of purpose, unguided by sound and shrewd judgment, is the most ineffective of weapons. President JUAREZ, no one doubts, is governed in his political life by the purest and most patriotic considerations. Señor LERDO DE TEJADO is unquestionably a statesman, whose highest aspiration is the regeneration and moral, social and industrial elevation of his country. But when men of such dispositions intrust the fortunes of their cause to subordinates, who have twice or thrice proved traitors and cowards, we may reasonably despair of a Republic whose wisest heads are so weak, and whose servants are so untrustworthy. We share, in short, the impression which must by this time have become current throughout the world, that there is no party in Mexico with the moral strength and courage to redeem the cause of social order. What courage there is, is unquestionably on the side of the reactionary party, which has daring enough to defy the worst enmity of foreign Powers, and to repel the apparently overwhelming assaults of the Constitutionalists. Witness its forced loans, its seizure of the English interest, its hardihood in assailing the leaguer of an army ten times more formidable in numbers and appointments than its own meagre ranks. The odds of the contest are therefore clearly on the side of those partisans who can thus maintain themselves against what seems to be the unmistakable will of the nation.

A Partisan Programme for the Future.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention and that of the public who have a vital interest in the matter, to the inclosed extract from your editorial headed, "Shall we have Mexico?" in the TIMES of Dec. 26:

> "The secession of the Southern States would still leave the Federal Government intact. It would retain every feature of its organization, and every resource for its preservation. The Army and Navy would remain in possession of the Government, and might be increased to any needful extent. There can, therefore, be no impediment to the consummation of this policy. No force which the seceding States could raise would interpose a serious obstacle. Without organization, without government, without money, without arms, without ships, without sailors, and at best, immeasurably the weaker party, the Slave States could do nothing to resist the Northern protectorate over Mexico."

What Government would retain possession of the army and navy? Have you the ignorant presumption to suppose that Black Republicans or their abettors can, in the event of a revolution such as it is now apparent must soon exist, hold any position or power as a Government? If so, permit me to inform you and all others of your kidney, that such will not be the case. In the event of a revolution the entire South, and the entire Democracy of the Northern States will be a *unit*—will act together—will fight together—and will, in spite of Republicanism, black or other, seize and control the army and navy, and *organize a Government* such as, in virtue of their physical and numerical power, and their unity of interest, they have a right to. As this *natural and just* combination of power and interest would take at least three-fourths of the entire population of the present Union—(and much more than that proportion of its brain and muscle,) what is to prevent it from organizing (and *compelling* submission to, if need be) a stronger and better Government than has ever yet existed on this Continent? One that shall recognize the rights of every section, and be terrible only to Black Republican Agitators, who have been trifled with long enough, *and who deserve and must have power enough applied to them to crush them out.*

Let me tell you, Sir, that the Army and Navy, over the contemplated control of which you chuckle so heartily, are now in Democratic hands, and the country has yet, thank God, an able and efficient Democratic Administration, and the day is far distant when the control of that power will be yielded to any party adverse to that unity of interests which exists between the Slave States of the South and the Democracy of the North. Who then, in this coming conflict, is to be "without army, without ships, and at best, immeasurably the weaker party?" With the control of the Administration, and through it of the Army and Navy, (which will *never* be yielded to its enemies,)—with a numerical majority of three to one,—with an *armed and eager foreign* population which can be organized into an army of thirty thousand men in five days, in this City alone, what have the Democracy of the North and their friends of the South to fear? Let those fear who are weak, and let all Black Republicans who are anticipating a good time ahead, read and *digest* the above unpalatable facts.

DEMOCRAT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

We publish the above rather for the purpose of ventilating projects and schemes of a reckless and desperate faction of office-holders, than because we attach any special importance to its statements. What the writer means to say is, that *the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln will be forcibly resisted by the Democratic Party.* He covers up this statement with a good many roundabout phrases, and pretends that zeal for the rights of the South is the motive of the movement.

There is a small gang of Federal office-holders in this City who would much rather plunge the country into civil war, than give up their places. We have no doubt that they spend a good deal of time in devising ways and means to prevent the installation of a new Administration. Like most men they are quite apt to regard whatever they desire, as feasible and likely to happen. They count confidently on the willingness of the great mass of the Democratic Party to rally to maintain them in office. And as for the *foreign population*, they look upon them as being absolutely bound to do anything they are ordered to do on their behalf.

But men of this stamp know very little of the real temper and sentiments of the people—even of their own party. In ordinary times the masses of the community are quite willing to let political affairs take their ordinary course. They care very little who are in office and who are out. But in a great crisis like the present they will all rally to the support of the country,—regardless of mere party bonds and of the success or failure of hangers-on of the party in retaining office. They have too profound a respect for the Constitution, and too loyal a love of the Union, to permit them to think of resisting a Government freely chosen by the people, in accordance with the regular forms of the Constitution.

We believe the great majority of the people of the Northern States, are sincerely desirous of settling the existing differences on a fair and equitable basis. They are in favor of going to the extreme in offering measures of compromise and conciliation to the South. They would waive something of what they believe to be their own rights, and would lay aside much of their own prejudices, for the sake of allaying discontent and preserving the public peace.

But when all this has been done, and proved to be fruitless, they will be equally united and resolute in demanding implicit obedience from every section to the Constitution, and an unqualified submission to the Government which the people have placed in power. Party lines will disappear as soon as the question becomes one of the safety and integrity of the Constitution. And any man, or any faction, who may now offer or counsel forcible resistance to the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, will be crushed under the indignation of the great body of the American people.

AN ASTOUNDING PLOT UNVEILED.—The "Complete Letter Writer" who furnishes views of men and things in New-York to the Mobile *Register*, has given particulars in one of his late epistolary flights of certain alleged movements amongst our Federal office-holders at this port, such as promise—if the correspondent be not hoaxing the credulous Alabamians—to cast into the shade forever the very boldest strokes of policy undertaken and carried into execution by Mr. GODDARD BAILEY, late a seceding clerk in the Department of the Interior at Washington.

This remarkable development appears to involve Collector SCHELL and the late Attorney-General, now Secretary BLACK, together with Surveyor HART, Naval-officer BIRDSALL, Sub-Treasurer CISCO and Superintendent BUTTERWORTH, of the Assay Office, in a deliberate scheme for the retention of all national revenues accruing here, until asked to pay over the same "by the State Legislature." Mr. LINCOLN, being a Republican, is not entitled to be trusted with public money collected by Democratic officials, but the Legislature of the State of New-York, being, as is well known, of the most ultra fire-eating, Southern secession type, of course it is eminently proper that Collector SCHELL and Company should place the national revenues in a custody so likely to keep them away from the dangerous reach of Mr. LINCOLN!

Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, "the complete letter-writer" tells us, is taking the somewhat suspicious precaution of having all the one thousand dollar bars of gold in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury painted white, "so as not to attract attention if removed from the Sub-Treasury vaults in case of a riot or of LINCOLN's claiming to be President!" This last suggestion is so extremely improbable—it is so utterly beyond calculation that Mr. LINCOLN should have the audacity ever to advance any such claim—that it is to be feared we must look elsewhere for an explanation of Mr. CISCO's alleged conduct in having these bars of bullion "painted white." Perhaps the wisest course might be to refer this whole matter to the General Superintendent of Police, with strict instructions to that Republican officer to look sharply after—"the complete letter-writer" of the Mobile *Register*.

THE RECENT DEFALCATION—HOW IT WAS POSSIBLE.—Up to 1857 or 1858, the Indian Fund was invested in United States Sixes, the bonds, in all cases, being made payable to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the fund. To increase the amount of this fund, the Secretary, Mr. THOMPSON, sold the United States bonds at 16 per cent. premium, and invested the proceeds in State bonds, then considerably under par. So far the transaction was a good one, as the fund was increased by the amount of profit in the transaction. The Secretary, however, unfortunately omitted to affix to the new bonds any evidence whatever of the object for which they were held, and there was nothing on the face of them to prevent their going into circulation, (they being made payable, like a bank bill, *to bearer*,) in case they should be abstracted from their place of custody. A simple stamp notice without the signature of the Secretary would have been sufficient. A day's work of a single clerk would have done this, and the possibility of a loss or misappliance would have been fully guarded against. Such an omission, though it may not impeach the personal integrity of the Secretary of the Interior, is a fatal blow to his official and business reputation, as the public suffer just as much from the culpable neglect on his part, as they would from downright dishonesty. In fact business-like habits form that kind of morality in a person occupying an official station with which the public are most deeply concerned. A facile man like BUCHANAN is infinitely more dangerous to the public than a corrupt and dishonest one. In the present case an unbusiness-like habit has entailed a loss upon the community, greater than any within the power of the most arrant rogue in Washington.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Advices from Mexico state that DELEJADA is the favorite candidate for President, and ZEMORA for Governor of Vera Cruz.

The secession news from the United States caused great excitement among the Naval officers at Vera Cruz.

Toronto Matters.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 27.

WM. THOMAS, the well-known architect of many Canadian public buildings, and a highly-respected citizen, died yesterday.

St. Andrew's Market was burned this morning.

GERRITT SMITH was in this city yesterday, for the purpose of rendering assistance and advice in behalf of the fugitive slave ANDERSON, who is claimed by the United States authorities.

Testimonial and Dinner to Gov. Banks.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

At a meeting of leading citizens of all parties in this city at the Revere House, Mayor LINCOLN presiding, a Committee of twenty-five was appointed to invite Gov. BANKS to a public dinner before his departure to the West, and a Committee of twelve was appointed to procure a substantial testimonial of the esteem of the citizens of the State.

Senator Sumner in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

An immense audience gathered in Concert Hall this evening to listen to Mr. SUMNER's oration on LAFAYETTE. His remarks on freedom of speech and denunciatory of Slavery were well received. A large force of police were present to preserve order, but there were no riotous demonstrations.

Fire in Lane, Ill.

LANE, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 27.

A fire, this morning, destroyed ten buildings and damaged several others. The principal losers are BOYCE & BUMP, dry goods, $5,000; J. PARKE, $5,000. Total loss, $22,000. Insured, $10,000.

Failure of Sprague, Mann & Co.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The failure of SPRAGUE, MANN & CO., dry goods dealers in Tremont-row, is announced. Their liabilities are $50,000, and their assets $40,000.

New Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Peterson's Detector cautions the public against counterfeit tens on the Boylston Bank, Boston. Vignette, two females and a sheaf of wheat.

Amusements.

THE ARION SOCIETY.—The members of this energetic and thriving musical association have organized three grand vocal and instrumental concerts to be given at Irving Hall during January, March and April. They are for art purposes only, and have no pecuniary object in view beyond reimbursing the members their actual outlays. For this reason the programmes have been selected with rare care, and will contain pieces from the great masters rarely or never played in this country. An orchestra of fifty performers, many soloists of high repute, and the entire choral strength of the Society will assist at each concert. Reserved seats for the series may be secured at a very low rate, and the lovers of good music will do well to be in time. Messrs. ANSCHUTZ and BERGMANN are the conductors.

The members of the Arion Society availed themselves of the Christmas festivities to present to the last named gentlemen and to Mr. HARTMANN, a third conductor, three suitable souvenirs of the admiration in which they hold their talents. To Mr. ANSCHUTZ was awarded a handsome gold chronometer and chain; to Mr. BERGMANN a snuff-box, and to Mr. HARTMANN a cigar-case, &c. Christmas night—a festive occasion in all German communities—was selected for making these presentations, and the ceremonies were performed with all that good-humored kindliness which characterizes the German people. It is pleasant to record that men of talent like Messrs. ANSCHUTZ and BERGMANN are, at all events, appreciated by those who know something about music.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST is seen to decided advantage in the "Gladiator," a play which was revived successfully on Wednesday, and will be repeated to-night. In it Mr. FORREST plays the part of *Spartacus*, a muscular gentleman of a past age, whose large impulses can find plenty of appreciators in the present. The part is an eminently exciting one, and Mr. FORREST imparts to it a ferocious grandeur which is really wonderful to behold. We regard it as emphatically one of his best *rôles*. The minor parts are supported respectably.

CHILDREN'S NURSERY.—The entertainments yesterday at Niblo's in aid of the funds of this charity were eminently successful. The receipts at the Garden and up stairs at Hooley & Campbell's Minstrelsy Hall could not have fallen much short of $4,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTACK UPON THREE LADIES, THREE GENTLEMEN AND A POLICEMAN—ARRESTS.—At about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 25th inst., three gentlemen, accompanied by ladies, were walking along Fulton-avenue, and upon reaching Classon-avenue, seven inebriated ruffians made an unprovoked attack upon the party. The gentlemen defended themselves to the best of their ability, but they were unable to cope with the superior number of their assailants. Fortunately, Officer NATHAN SWEETSER, of the Ninth Precinct Police, was near the spot, and promptly went to the assistance of the assailed party. In attempting to arrest one of the most violent of the party, he was seized from behind by two of the ruffians, who held him, while a third twisted the club from his hand. A severe struggle ensued, but Officer SWEETSER, after receiving some pretty severe injuries, succeeded in releasing himself from their grasp. Having lost his club, he ran a short distance, so as to have time to get a his pistol. The ruffians pursued him, screeching and yelling, until he got his pistol out, and then he turned upon them. The three pursuers then became the pursued. He chased the ruffians pretty sharply until he found that all were likely to escape, when he commenced firing his pistol at them. Four barrels were discharged without doing any serious damage, when the officer secured one of the party and took him to the Ninth Precinct Station. There the prisoner furnished the officer with the names of those who were with him, and warrants were issued for their arrest. Another of the party was arrested yesterday, and the missing ones will probably be secured within a short time. This is the second time within two weeks Officer SWEETZER has had a severe encounter with ruffians in this District, and received severe injuries. On the occasion previous to this he attempted to arrest three men who were fighting. They turned upon him, knocked him down, beat and kicked him until they supposed he was insensible, if not dead. But he was only playing "possum." As soon as they started to leave, Officer SWEETZER, quite refreshed, sprang to his feet, knocked down the nearest man to him, seized a second, and conveyed the two to the Station-house. The third man escaped. Officer SWEETZER's beat on Christmas night covered about five miles of street.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT HOMICIDE—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—Coroner MURPHY continued and concluded, yesterday afternoon, the investigation as to the death of JOSEPH O'NEIL, who died on the evening of the 25th inst., in South Fifth-street, from a knife wound in the abdomen. The father of the accused, HARSCH, was the only witness of importance placed on the stand. His testimony went to show that the mortal wound was inflicted by his son while defending himself and the witness from the attack of an infuriated mob, and when in his own room. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that O'NEIL came to his death by a skiving-knife in the hands of LOUIS HARSCH. A number of the jurors were in favor of rendering a verdict that the knife was used in self defence.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning the patent cement factory of Messrs. DITDO & Co., North Tenth near Fifth-street, was set on fire by the boiling over of a kettle of inflammable material used in the manufacture of cement for roofing. The premises were damaged to the extent of about $1,000 before the fire could be got under. The property damaged was not insured.

Holiday Clothing

FOR

MEN AND BOYS.

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at

A DEDUCTION OF

10 PER CENT.

BELOW MARKED PRICES.

SMITH BROTHERS,

Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

A. Rumrill & Co.,

NO. 264 BROADWAY.

The right kind of a Present for the

HOLIDAYS.

One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-rated three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.

For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

A. RUMRILL & CO.,

No. 264 Broadway.

Holiday Present. A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE. At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.

FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, BAGS, &c.,

suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At Retail until the 31st of December. WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES. Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers.

PAILLARD & MARTIN,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

For Sale Below Cost—Useful and ornamental Jewelry, Diamond Pins, Rings, Gold Watches, Chains, Bracelets and Silver-ware, &c. The goods will be warranted. At the Furnishing Store of

G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS,

Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Ganls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 76 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.

G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture; it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin, No. 513 Broadway. HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS. MINK CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS. CHILDREN'S FURS IN SETS. GENTS' FUR CAPES, COLLARS, GLOVES and SLEIGH ROBES.

Scarf Pins, fine Gold and Coral only $1 each gold and silver thimbles, pins, watches, jewelry, &c. Fine watches, jewelry and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No. 305 Hudson-st.

The Most Useful Holiday Present. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE. $40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. GIVE THE BEST.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Holiday Presents for Gentlemen. Lined Gloves, Fancy Scarfs Silk Undershirts, Suspenders, Mufflers, &c., at retail. Low prices.

IRA PEREGO & SON.

No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 381 Broadway.

Linen Collars made to Order, At short notice and in any style, by

UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Under Garments and Hosiery Made to order At UNION ADAMS',

No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832, No. 265 West 15th-st.

CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—WHOLESALE and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hurrah for the Holidays, Presents for the Million at White's Hat and Cap Emporium No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Furs, Furs, retailed at wholesale prices

Shirt and Collar Depot—Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. Eureka Scarfs and Ties for New-Year's.

G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Ladies' Wine for Holidays.—SPEER'S Wine of Elder, four years old, pure, not intoxicating, but a valuable tonic for family use; excellent for females and invalids. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and other druggists.

Dress Shirts made to Order, In the very best style, and as wanted, by

UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Skating Jackets.

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Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Furs, Furs, Furs—Ladies' Capes, Half Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs; also, Fur Hoods, Gloves and Gauntlets. All desirable articles for Holiday Presents, at BANTA'S, No. 357 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

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Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS

of the

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the state of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 615, Dec. 27, 1860.

31, 66, 53, 24, 71, 4, 41, 50, 42, 2, 26, 23.

Class No. 616, Dec. 27, 1860.

50, 25, 45, 24, 12, 42, 64, 15, 18, 33, 20, 44, 61.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 27, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

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BISHOP & REIN, IMPORTERS,

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BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, No. 23 Maiden-lane.

DIAMOND FULL SETS, from $2,000 to $5,000.

DIAMOND NECKLACES, BROOCHES, PINS, &c.

STONE CAMEO SETS, with Diamonds or Pearls.

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GOLD SETS, &c., just received from Paris, new styles.

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3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1818.

A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.

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THE REGENT'S SON:

A TALE OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

By MARIAN M. PULLAN.

The HOME JOURNAL for Jan. 5 will contain the commencement of this beautiful story. Now is the time to subscribe. $2 a year. Office, No. 107 Fulton-st

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One door below Canal-st.

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Of over $250,000 worth of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.

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The Largest Store in the City.

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Coffee and Tea-urns from	$7 to $18	Castors from	$3 to $15
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Also, CHILDREN'S CUPS, in great variety. FORKS and SPOONS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER DISHES, BREAKFAST CASTERS, &c.

LECTURES ON ART.

Mr. WILLIAM PAGE will deliver his third and last Lecture on ART before the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, at Clinton Hall Astor place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents; lady and gentleman, 75 cents.

THE INDEPENDENT

OF THIS WEEK, one of the most brilliant and attractive numbers ever issued, is for sale by all News Agents.

CONTENTS AS FOLLOWS:

THE OTHER WORLD:
An Original Poem,
By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
ALFRED TENNYSON,
THE POET LAUREATE;
By BAYARD TAYLOR.
THE TRIAL OF THE NORTH;
By HORACE GREELEY.
EFFORTS FOR RECOVERY:
By STEPHEN H. TYNG.
AN EVENING WITH CHRIST:
By THEODORE L. CUYLER.
THE RIVAL KNIGHTS,
AN ALLEGORY FOR THE TIMES;
An Original Poem.
By C. D. HELMER.
SABBATH SCHOOL PERSONAL EFFORT.
By R. G. PARDEE.
HOLIDAY EXPLOITS:
A STORY FOR THE SEASON.
By CHARLES F. BRIGGS.
MEN OF LABOR:
AN ORIGINAL POEM.
By C. D. STUART.
NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.
By D. W. BARTLETT.
BEAUTY AND WINE:
A HINT FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.
AN ORIGINAL POEM.
By GEORGE W. BUNGAY.
GEORGE INNES.
THE DISTINGUISHED ARTIST.
By MRS. CONANT.
THINGS IN ROME.
By WILLIAM PATTON.
STAND BY THE RIGHT,
AN ORIGINAL POEM, INSCRIBED TO
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
BY HIS BROTHER AT THE BAR,
CHARLES LELAND PORTER.
IMPORTANCE OF LIFE INSURANCE.
With Illustrative facts and incidents, by
A WALL-STREET UNDERWRITER.
THE ROBIN:
AN ORIGINAL POEM, By
THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.
A TRIBUTE TO BUNSEN.
By JOSEPH WARNE, OXFORD, ENGLAND.
Also, A SERMON, By
HENRY WARD BEECHER
ON DIVINE CONSOLATION.

Also, the following Editorials:

SECESSION: WILL IT REDRESS THE GRIEVANCE?

WHY SHOULD WE FAST?

CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT AGAINST SLAVERY.

BARON BUNSEN IN CHURCH AFFAIRS.

PERMANENCE OF PRINCIPLES AND IDEAS.

A STRONG BREEZE FROM THE WEST.

REVISE THE CHURCH CALENDAR.

CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON.

EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.

ALSO, COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL ARTICLES, as follows, to which the special attention of all business men is invited:

THE LAST ROBBERY, or facts in relation to the Great "Embezzlement" at Washington.

BALANCING THE BOOKS, or a word to Political Book-keepers, showing "just how we stand."

COURAGE FOR THE HOUR, or what a humbugged nation should do.

THE CRISIS—ITS PRESENT ASPECT—A statement concerning commercial affairs throughout the country.

TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS FOR CUBA—A word to Secessionists and Traitors.

LIFE INSURANCE ILLUSTRATED—Showing the importance and wisdom of Life Insurance.

MONEY MARKET—A full and reliable Weekly Review.

STOCK MARKET—Its variations and tendencies.

DRY-GOODS REPORT—Reliable facts for the information of Merchants throughout the country.

Also, MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, as follows:

JOHN BROWN BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH.

CHURCH ACTION AGAINST SLAVERY; TOLERATION IN TURKEY.

HICKSITE QUAKERS; FORGIVENESS—A POEM.

HENRY LEE'S LESSON, A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

DEAD, YET LIVING.

HATTIE—UNSPOTTED FROM THE WORLD.

TROUBLING EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF CARL SCHURZ.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

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GOSPEL IN ITALY.

GOOD AND FAITHFUL TESTIMONY.

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DOMESTIC RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND;

A STORY OF THE COAST OF MAINE,

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In 53 Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes now in use in the City Banks and Clearing House.	On Howe's Standard Ball-bearing Scales in the Banks, at the Mint and Assay Offices.
35 SECOND HAND SAFES of other makers, for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Lillie's.	17 SECOND HAND SCALES for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.

I am prepared to allow fair prices for second hand Safes in exchange for Lillie's. Also for second hand Scales in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.

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No 203 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

$150,000 DOLLARS IN

FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR

Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole

AT RETAIL, AT COST,

For the next 30 days,

At either of our three stores,

No. 87 BOWERY,

No. 461 PEARL-ST., and at

No. 141 BOWERY.

RICH CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.

Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard.

Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,

Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,

Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXRESS TRAINS.

On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A.M., 10 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.

Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.

JOHN BURCHILL,

Assistant Superintendent.

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Will find a most recherché and popular collection of

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In the complete variety of

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And Elegant Settings, Color Boxes, Easels, Prints and Photographs in Passe Partouts, Framed Prints,

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And other beautiful articles, at

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY, cor. of Ninth-st

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.

EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.

Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.

Agents wanted.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

AND

STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS

STOOD

THE TEST OF YEARS AND STILL

GROWS

MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.

IT IS

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

See what

OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A DISTINGUISHED ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN

WRITES:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time. After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,

JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry Co., Penn., June 7, 1859.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburgh paper. Being there at the time, I called at Gross & Kunkle's drug-store, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to recommend it to universal use, for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasantness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and, by the use of your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am now 50 years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it, as I allow a few gray hairs to remain, in order to have my appearance comport with my age. My head is now of less trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and, although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this or any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you.

Yours, &c.,

H. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was almost entirely white and very stiff and unpliant. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following directions as nearly as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles and just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown, or light black hair as any man, or as I had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My head is entirely clear of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely falling off and is as soft and fine, and feels as oily, as though it was just from the hands of a French champooer. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me "Butler, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effects of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old gray head.

Yours, truly,

FREDERICK T. BUTLER,

Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of those few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy*.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in nine cases of ten they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well-known contributor, Finley Johnson, Esq., has experienced the benefit of its application, and joins with us in speaking of its virtues. Let all try it and bald heads will be as rare as snow in Summer.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Unlike most specifics, this is proved, by unimpeachable evidence, to possess great efficacy as a restorer of the hair to its pristine vigor. Where the head had become almost bald because of sickness, the use of this article has produced a beautiful growth of thick, glossy hair. It is therefore a valuable preparation for all classes. Its ingredients are such as to effectually eradicate dandruff and other impurities, which operate so injuriously to the hair. It also has curative properties of another description. In many cases pimples and other disfigurements of the skin disappear wherever it is used. There is no hazard attaching to the trial of this remedy, and its effects can only be beneficial, as the compound, if it does not cause a manifest improvement, is incapable of doing harm, as its component elements are perfectly innocuous.—*Boston Transcript, April 23, 1859.*

A GENUINE BOON.—In our capacity as conductor of a public journal, we are called upon to advertise the cure-alls of the day, each of which claims to be unadulterated in its composition and infallible in its curative effects, with what justice we leave our readers to determine. In one instance, however—Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative—we are so well assured of the notable qualities of the article, that we give it our indorsement as all that its inventor and vendor claims it to be. Its effect upon a falling head of hair is universally known to be magical. Like lime or guano on exhausted land, it brings its crop wherever applied. Our own thatch is fortunately healthy, but we advise our friends with sparsely-growing hair to try the Restorative.—*Columbia Spy.*

ALL HAIR DYES ABANDONED—WOOD'S GREAT ARTICLE HAS TAKEN THE FIELD.—Professor Wood stands on an eminence no chemist, whose attention has been turned to inventing a hair tonic, has ever before reached. His fame is sudden but world-wide, and thousands who have worn wigs or been bald for years are now, through the use of his preparation, wearing their own natural and luxuriant head covering. So much for chemistry, the chemistry of human life, and the laws which apply to the functions of the system. Prof. Wood studied out the human hair, its character, its properties, its diseases, and how to restore the decaying vitality of that ornament; he saw, in his own case, that gray hair is unnatural unless the age of the individual had reached four score, and he believed that the hair could be naturally revitalized. He tried his own case—almost bald and quite gray at the age of thirty-seven—he restored his own hair in color, strength and luxuriance, and the article he did it with he gave to the world. Get WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take nothing else.—*New-York Day-Book.*

Dépôts, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

☞ At No. 444 Broadway will be found always on hand the genuine Family and Patent Medicines.

NEW BOOKS.

MAYNE REID'S HOLIDAY BOOK.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

BRUIN;

Or, THE GRAND BEAR HUNT.

By Capt. MAYNE REID,

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A. T. STEWART & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 88 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of apartments, with full board, to let; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to all the stage routes; unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, one large, or two small rooms, on second floor, in a desirable location, between Bleecker and 11th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Terms must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, K., Box No. 4,555 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board for single gentlemen, and gentlemen and their wives, can be had at No. 24 East 21st-st., one door from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen can find board and pleasant rooms at No. 62 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WANTED, BY A single lady, with a respectable private family, who have a good front room to spare, and who live in an airy situation. The Heights preferred. Address BOARD, Box No. 2,805 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms to let, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., in the immediate vicinity of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife, very respectably connected, in a small, private family, living in a pleasant location on the west side of town, below 23d-st. A front room with bedroom attached, required. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Terms about $15 per month, including gas and fire. Address T. D., with full particulars, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with delightful front rooms and board at table d'hote. Private tables and meals a la carte as heretofore.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let furnished, with board, a large room with closet, on second floor, at $10 per week, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes a room with or without tea or late dinner for self, and full board for a daughter, aged 12, where she would be under good influences. Location below 10th-st. Address, with terms, W. A., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, for a gentleman and wife, at a convenient distance from the Wall-st. Ferry. Terms about $10 per week. References exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

NOTICE.—"THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS" have established a new system for dispensing the relief which is called for, at their offices, No. 1 Bond-st., and at the Rotunda in the Park. Blanks are furnished to the applicants by the officer in charge, which will enable the worthy poor to properly present their claim, while the profligate vagrant will be placed at labor on the Island when forcing himself or herself upon the Institution for maintenance. Certificates of known citizens will be required in all cases, and sufficient time will be taken by the Department before granting permanent relief during the months of January and February.

By order of the Board. GEORGE KELLOCK,
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1860. Superintendent.

The following is the form of the application necessary to obtain relief at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, and at the Rotunda in the Park, (where blank forms will be given to all applicants.)

NEW-YORK, ... 1861.
Name of applicant ....
Occupation .... Age ....
Place of birth .... Condition ....
How long in the country .... How long in City ....
Number of persons for whom relief is asked ....
Residence, No. .... street .... Ward
Front or rear house.... No. of room.... and what story....
Whether relief is received from any other quarter ....
Whether assisted by any charitable institution and how long? ....
Has aid been received from this Department, and how long? ....
The number and age of each person, and if any sick, how many? ....
What is the relief required? ....
Any means of support, and what are they? ....

In all cases of sickness, the Physician's certificate must be furnished, if possible.

All applications to be made one week in advance, to enable the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to examine as to the claims of the parties applying.

All applications to have the following certificate of character signed by some known resident of the neighborhood where they reside:—

I am well acquainted with ....
and believe .... to be in want, and deserving of aid.
....

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
I solemnly swear that the foregoing statement made, is true in every particular.
Sworn to before me, this .... day of .... 1861.

The above affidavit can be made before the undersigned. No fee required.

In all cases of persons of dissolute and vagrant habits being forced on the Department, they will be aided only in the usual way at the Institutions on the Island, and be required to labor for their support.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
GEORGE KELLOCK,
Sup't Out Door Poor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.

A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 365 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only.
W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—THE premises occupied by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 245 Broadway, next to the corner of Murray-st. Banking room 25x112, with a 15-foot entrance on Murray-st. These premises are suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, being fitted with vaults, &c., or for mercantile purposes, having a Broadway and a side-street entrance. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A PART OR THE WHOLE OF A VERY desirable office, until May 1, or longer. Rent moderate. Inquire at Room No. 6, No. 439 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 39, 41, 43 and 45 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine, 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODerate sized house, neatly furnished, in 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church, will be rented until May next, or longer time. Apply at No. 334 Broadway. Rent moderate.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—UNTIL May 1st, 1861, a genteelly furnished house in 41st-st., near Broadway. Rent for period $600. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 40 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 450 Broadway.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS

EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water [illegible] tea or [illegible] from the same spout.
Depot No. 15 [illegible], New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting; 3 years' City reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family as cook, by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread; can come well recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for three days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; she understands all kinds of meats, pastries, game, &c.; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook in every department and has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objections to go in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Call for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and washing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by two sisters; one as cook, bake and assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City references from their last places. Can be seen at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a very capable faithful servant girl in either the above capacities; is a good cook, and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework. References unexceptionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a smart competent young woman with 3 years reference; will be found willing and obliging. Please apply 2 days at No. 412 4th-av., near 29th st., in the store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKER, TO GO out by the day or week, in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., second floor, front room.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WANTS employment by the day in families to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at 68 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced English housekeeper, a situation as above, or would take charge of one or two children, or attend upon an invalid; none but respectable persons need answer this, for three days, at No. 343 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY FROM NEW-England wishes the above position. Apply for one week at No. 6 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH THREE and a half years' reference, wishes a situation as nurse; her reference says she is smart, clean and tidy, honest and respectful; also, very patient with children; will assist in the washing. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; understands her business perfectly, and is an excellent needle woman; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen at No. 101 West 24th-st.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED ENGLISH lady wants a baby to nurse; no objection to go out. Call at No. 227 Cherry-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress by a respectable girl who is willing also to do chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 90 West 28th-st.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELLIgent lady of respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation to attend store, or as housekeeper, family dressmaker or nursery governess; a home more the object than compensation; would leave the City. Communications addressed to Miss HAMBLIN, Chatham-square Post-office, for one week.

A WIDOW WOULD BE THANKFUL TO get embroidery on linen or muslin, being in want; the best of City reference. Address LAURA, No. 107 Thompson-st., for one week. It is more blessed to give than receive.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man, in a private family; would go a short distance in the country and make himself useful to his employer; he understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at the store of his late employer, C. H., No. 221 Washington-st., for this week, or address a note to G. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family by a respectable Protestant man with first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, for the past seven years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can be seen at or address COACHMAN, No. 187 East 33d-st., for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a Scotchman and his wife, Protestants; one as coachman and gardener; the other as cook, washer and ironer; have no objections to go to the country; can take care of a farm if required; good reference if required. Call at No. 128 19th-st., second floor, 3 doors east of 7th-av. Can be seen for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, and all kinds of farm-work in all its branches, in the care of horses, harness and coaches; can milk good; is an excellent groom and a careful driver; can produce one year's recommendations from his last place. Call at No. 219 Bowery, or address a note, for two days, to J. B., box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is highly recommended by his last employer; is willing to make himself useful; will take moderate wages until Spring. Address M. J., Box 195 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roses and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a respectable man and wife, without family, the man as practical gardener or coachman; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer and waitress; both understand their business perfectly; she understands the care of milk and butter; the best of reference; no objection to City or country. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGlishman and his wife wish situations; the man can farm, garden, raise stock, drive, build stone walls; can carpenter and make himself useful. The wife is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer, and dairy-maid. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference; or would take engagements by the day for the holidays, as he is very competent. Can be seen, or address C. BYRNE, No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has occupied a like position in some of the most respectable City families, and will refer to them for his qualification. Address or call upon A. M., at No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISET'S, No. 600 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and tomorrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; will be very highly recommended by families with whom he has lived in this City; is a single man and a Protestant. Call, or address A. O., for two days, at Mr. Brennan's store, No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a young Frenchman in a private family or boarding house, or a public house; good City reference; speaks French and Spanish, and a little English. Can be seen at No. 112 Greenwich-av.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A MERCHANDISE Broker's office. Apply at No. 23 Ferry-st., before 10 A. M.

A CANVASSER.—WANTED, A PERSON OF genteel address, to canvass for a new work; experienced canvassers only. Address, with qualifications, O. M. F., Box No. 1,438 Post-office.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, IN A small private family, an English girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 17 Lexington-av., near Gramercy Park, before 10 o'clock in the morning, or after 7 o'clock in the evening.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer of cleanly habits, honest and industrious, (German or American,) at No. 308 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts. For such, $8 a month will be given.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GERman woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 16 University-place, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, thoroughly acquainted with his business and not afraid to work; a Protestant preferred; no objection to a colored man; must be strictly sober and give good references. Inquire at No. 23 Clift-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 519 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 221 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $5; upper or under, $10, $15; platina, $20; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; [illegible], [illegible] or [illegible]. Teeth extracted without pain. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 Chatham-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13, 1860.

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.
Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ———— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall-st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway shall be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 8 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalks and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBERT McGINNISS, }
THOMAS McMANUS, } Building
MICHAEL FARIHER, } Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals until January 2, at noon, for furnishing and driving about two thousand piles on the lot of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company, 42d-st. and 11th-av. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 15 Nassau-st. JOHN P. KENNEDY,
Engineer Metropolitan Gas-Light Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—City and County of New-York ss.—JOHN H. POWER, plaintiff, against JOHN G. HOLBROOK, Hiram Westbrook and Eunice Ann his wife, Silas H. Buttrick and Harriet his wife, John S. Edwards and James Slater, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To HIRAM WESTBROOK and EUNICE ANN his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 139 Fulton-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 20, 1860. JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiff's Att'y,
d21-law6wF* No. 139 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY BRODY, of East New-York, in Kings County. Notice first published November, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. SAMUEL GARRISON, County Judge of Kings County, on the 18th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
n23-law6wF* Attorneys for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

FIFTY YEARS!
TRIAL AND
J. FOX'S
CRACKERS
TRIUMPHANT!
The best in the world, TRY THEM. Sold by all the principal grocers.
WHOLESALE AGENT,
A. A. ROBBINS,
No. 288 Greenwich-st., New-York.

WM. A. BEAD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

GAS STOVES.—THE PUBLIC WILL BEAR IN mind that the only Gas Stoves which give general satisfaction are W. F. GEORGE'S new PATENTED GAS STOVES. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. State rights for sale. Manufacturers, W. F. GEORGE & CO., [illegible] & CO'S., Store, No. 508 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS
FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their sales room, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, comprising the richest assortment yet offered.

Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

R. T. HASELL, Auctioneer.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL,
SUCCESSORS TO RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 1?? Broadway,
FURS.

A large and varied assortment of best City-made furs, comprising an unequaled selection of the most desirable styles usual to the trade.

The catalogue will embrace lots suitable to wholesale and retail dealers and private individuals. All Furs warranted, and will be sold without reserve.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

200 lots fine French and German fancy goods and toys, suitable for holiday presents.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Comprising casters, waiters, cake baskets, forks, spoons, &c. &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst.,) at 10½ o'clock, at their sales room, No. 161 Broadway,
POSITIVELY THE LAST
sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 161 Broadway. Among them will be found the works of
DOUGHTY,
WM. HEINE,
A. H. VERON,
LECOMTE,
HEKKING,
DE DREUX,
GEORGE INNES,
SMETZ,
And many others of equal celebrity.

The public may be assured that they will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB 18 CARAT JEWELRY—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M., at their salesroom, No. 161 Broadway. The largest and most superb sale of fine jewelry ever offered. To be peremptorily sold. Particulars in future advertisement.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 21 day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

J. SNEDECOR'S SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND SALE OF CHOICE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, STATUARY, WATER COLORS, &c.
To be sold at auction without reserve, on
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28

The sale to commence at 7 o'clock. Comprising works by all our most eminent artists, and collected from their studios within a short period. The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of connoisseurs to this collection, as it is seldom that an opportunity occurs where can be obtained such excellent specimens of the artists.

Among the collection can be found the works of Gignoux, Kensett, James M. Hart, Eastman Johnson, Edwin White, Wm. Hart, Boughton, Gifford, Bellows, Inness, Doughty, R. H. May, Tait, McEntee, Beard, Hall, Cropsey, Van Beest, Bierstadt, De Haas, Lilly M. Spencer, Hubbard, Gertel, Dix, Coleman, Sonntag, Wust, D. Johnson, Rossiter, Warren, J. G. Brown, Stearns, Ehninger, Waterman, Boutelle, Pope, C. H. Moore, Brevoort, Thom, Coutourier, H. Ronner, &c. &c.

There is included in this sale a superb Statue, entitled "CUPID."
BY THE EMINENT SCULPTOR, IVES.

This really excellent work has excited considerable attention, and will be sold without reserve on the evening above mentioned.

The above collection is now on exhibition, free, at the gallery and store of the subscriber. Exhibition open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. each day until the evening of sale. J. SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

OLD WINES, BRANDIES, AND CIGARS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock in the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire balance of catalogue remaining unsold from the 22d, including cases of 30 full-sized bottles each, as imported from London, of very choice old wines, &c., consigned us by an old Boston house who now gives us instructions to close the balance without regard to cost. We are authorized to guarantee the goods pure or forfeit them. A few cases of pale and dark Hennessy brandy, 1846, (London Dock;) pale Gastellus sherry, 1842, the only lot in the United States; Madeira, $60 per pipe; old Scotch whisky and Jamaica rum, 1852, very choice. The goods are now in store, ready for delivery, and are worthy the attention of parties desiring first-class goods for holiday or private use.

Also, a lot of about 900 bottles very choice old wines, brandies, &c.

Also, some very superior sherry and brandy, from a private stock. Also, an invoice of Vin. imperial rose champagne, an $18 wine, of as good quality as can be found in New-York, will be sold without reserve.

Also, an invoice of fine imported Havana cigars.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 71 West 45th-st., near 6th-av.

Peremptory sale of valuable household furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites, made to order by Hutchings, covered in crimson silk; brocatel do. suite covered, green fancy reps, carved centre and marble-top tables, side do., velvet and Wilton carpets, curtains and mirrors, mahogany bookcase, mantel ornaments, &c.

Dining room—French walnut extension table, elegantly carved, and chairs to match, superb dinner set, green and gold, curtains, a superb rosewood carved parlor organ, value $500; chandeliers, &c.

Bedrooms—Carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, beds and bedding, chairs, &c., several very fine and costly oil-paintings and engravings, including a superb oil-painting, "The Descent from the Cross," value $500, and other articles. Sale to commence with kitchen furniture. The above will be sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the sale-room No. 23 Nassau-st., large and valuable collection of first class oil-paintings, most of which have just been received from Europe. Among other celebrated names, will be found the works of Lanfont de Metz, A. Veron, Salmon E. Lummens, Michaud A. Corties, I. Murat, Constant Baulieu, T. A. Richards. A series of views in Constantinople and vicinity, painted on the spot, together with an invoice of fine modern pictures of the Flemish, French and English schools, just received. Also, by order of the Underwriters, 12 very fine modern oil-paintings, by first-class French artists, very slightly damaged, imported for private sale only. A full guarantee of originality will be given for the artistic pictures. Also, a number of fine pictures to close invoices. The above are now on exhibition as above.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, to be sold on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, commencing at 7 o'clock, comprising figure pieces, landscapes, marine views, fruit, &c., by some of our first artists, all richly framed in the best manner.

This is a fine opportunity to obtain a choice work of art—a most beautiful and appropriate New Year's Gift. In consequence of the revulsion in business the owner of these pictures is compelled to force the sale of them at store No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! PIANOS!!!!—Receiver's sale of first-class 7 octave Pianofortes at Auction, MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, at McDONALD & CO.'S Piano Warerooms, No. 358 Bowery, to close the estate of Cooper & Atherton.

The Stock is now ready for inspection. Each Piano warranted for 3 years. By order of Judge Leonard.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA HALL, NO. 583 BROADWAY.—Will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at C. C. Leigh's China Hall, a large and attractive stock of crockery, China, glass and silver-plated ware, being the largest assortment of the above goods ever offered at auction, among which will be found rich and handsome presents for holidays.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—WILLIAM R. TICE, No 127 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, will offer THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 28, at 6½ o'clock, and every evening until further notice, all his valuable stock to the highest bidder. Bargains, as usual, during the day. All goods warranted as represented. WM. R. TICE, No. 127 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPICES, &c.—THIS DAY, at No. 98 Murray-st. In consequence of the dissolution of the copartnership, the entire stock of teas, coffees, spices, wines, liquors and cigars, together with horses, wagons, office furniture, scales, measures, &c., will be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready early this morning.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a splendid assortment of fine gold and silver hunting and open-face watches, all of the best makers. Also, a large assortment of rich jewelry, suitable for ladies' and gents' wear.

The above goods are very suitable for New-Year's gifts. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Assignee's sale of made up furs, robes and buffalo skins, At 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 36 Nassau-st.

A large stock of rich made-up furs, consisting of full size capes, half capes, three-quarter, half and quarter capes, in real Hudson's Bay sable, mink sable, real fitch, ermine, &c. Victorines, cuffs, muffs, mufflers, fur caps, gloves, &c. Also, a fine assortment of children's furs, in sables, Canadian mink, squirrel and ermine.

Also, a large quantity of sleigh and carriage robes, in wolf, coon and genet.

The above goods are all fresh made for the City trade—they will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of the assignee.

BY JOSEPH SABIN,
Auctioneer of Literary Property,
Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 28 and 29,
SPECIAL SALE OF
VERY FINE ENGLISH BOOKS.
Catalogues now ready.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF superior first-class rosewood piano-fortes of the manufacture of Messrs. Haines Brothers, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warerooms of H. B. MATHEWS, No. 290 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. A full guarantee will be given with each piano.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st. Philadelphia.

DR. H. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 3 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF ruptures, elastic stockings, shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The Galvanic Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT—For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, No. 245 Grand-st., New York.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building.
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME HORSE, AT PANIC prices. Long tail, can trot in 3½ minutes, great endurance, kind and gentle in every respect. Together with a two-seat carriage and harness. Address HARDWARE, Box. No. 104 *Times* Office

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3.000 TO $5.000.—A PARTNER WANTED in an established cash manufacturing business that will pay $6,000 to $8,000 per annum; steam-power and everything complete, and now in successful operation. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 12.
C. B. HOWE & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—AN AGENT who will furnish five hundred dollars on good security, with a salary of $50 a month and expenses paid. Address A. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

LADIES PRESERVE YOUR STOVES
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST

1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2nd—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☞ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address, LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers)
No. 920 Market-st. Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st. N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 52 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 15th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $581 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors $333,102 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $46 38. A mechanic deposited $5, May 14, 1860, and by weekly deposits, has now in the Bank $312, with many similar cases.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE UNdersigned is authorized by the authorities of the City of Madison to confer with the holders of the Municipal and Railroad Bonds issued by said city, with reference to an arrangement for their liquidation. Holders will please communicate to me at their earliest convenience the amount and kind of bonds they hold, and where held. Address me at the Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York, where I shall remain some time, and shall be happy to confer personally with any who may find it convenient to call. JOHN Y. SMITH.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURSUANT to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds.
SHEPPERD KNAPP, GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.
Dec. 12, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Dec. 20, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered 934 to 942, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. K. Bebb, No. 158 Pearl-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4. JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 4th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 22, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON Michigan State Bonds falling due Jan 1, 1861 will be paid at the Banking-house of James G. King's Sons, No. 53 William-st., New-York City.
JOHN McKINNEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1860. State Treasurer, Michigan

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—NO. 633 4TH-ST., NEAR AV. D.—Change of hours—Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits made on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861. By order.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEORGE BARNET, President.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, on these bonds, will be paid after that day at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.
D. S. GREGORY,
President Board Water Commissioners.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.
M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cash'er.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 2 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. P. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHENIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Charleston, S. C., $15; Savannah, Ga., $16; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, $30 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

The MONTGOMERY succeeds, THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE.—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica on the 26th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6.40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th st; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10.25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depot. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depot; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depot. For William's Bridge 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depot; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depot. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Fast Albany, 7.15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6.10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA OF CARL FORMES.
Previous to his departure for Europe,
On TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1861.

Mr. FORMES having accepted an engagement at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London, and being on the eve of his departure, begs to announce
A GRAND FAREWELL OPERA,
On NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, Jan. 1, 1861.

The performance will consist of the entire of Flotow's popular opera of
MARTHA,
and the second act of Flotow's
STRADELLA.
Mr. FORMES will also sing, in the course of the evening, Schuberth's celebrated song,
THE WANDERER.

Admission, 50 cents to all parts; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats may be secured at 50 cents extra, on and after Saturday, at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; and Libell's stationery store, No. 19 Wall-st.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE STOCKHOLDERS.—In several leading journals attacks have been made on the Stockholders of the New-York Academy of Music, charging them with the onus of failure in operatic management; with want of liberality, exaction of large rent, &c. &c. "The Stockholders here get the large interest of 16 or 17 per cent. for their money." Similar notices usually appear on the dissolution of a company as an excuse for failure, and can generally be traced to the instigation of an interested party desirous to commence a new campaign. Allow me a few lines of explanation on behalf of the censured owners. Ninety gentlemen erect a building in two hundred shares, on valuable ground, at a large outlay of capital, stock it with scenery, wardrobes and music, and all this they let, and are now ready to let for a season's representation of Italian Opera for a sum *barely sufficient to pay the yearly taxes on the property*. Each share cost the original stockholders (and nine tenths of the present owners are original stockholders) fourteen hundred dollars, for which they are each entitled to an admission and secured seat for all operatic representations. (This privilege is never exacted on any other occasion.) And they *have never received one cent of interest or dividend since the house was built*. The manager is obliged to give (if he keep his contract) forty operatic performances, or forty representations in a season, which he can extend should he think fit to do so. He commences generally about the 1st of September, when two-thirds of the stockholders are in the country, and the first ten operas are lost to the absentees. A manager would gladly sell a seat for the entire season of forty nights for forty dollars ($40), which is about three per cent. on a stockholder's investment, PAID IN AMUSEMENT, AND NOT IN CASH. There are one thousand desirable seats. The stockholders monopolise of these one hundred and seventy-five, twenty-five of their seats being among the least desirable—in all about as many admissions as are awarded to the Press, and not ONE THIRD SO MANY AS HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO "DEAD-HEADS" ON A SINGLE NIGHT.

The opera managers who have had the use of the Academy for the two years last past, have not paid for its use during that term, as much money as a small number of the stockholders during the same period have LOANED TO THE MANAGERS *in cash*—AND LOST. These managers for the year ending Sept. 1, 1860, have paid for one hundred representations *less than four thousand dollars*, about half the price of a concert saloon, and this includes wardrobe and music, with the privilege (used to the full) of carrying the same to every city in which they performed—North, South, East, and West.

And suppose that the managers had been charged *no rent*, who would have been benefitted? the public? No! The manager, perhaps, or it might have enabled a tenor or basso, by exactions, to have added another horse to his stud?

Why blame the ninety gentlemen (many of whom are far from rich) for want of liberality?

Why not ask the Press to pay for their admissions, and forego charging for advertising the opera?

Why not blame the principal artists, who receive from five to twenty-five thousand dollars for a season of eight months?

Why not blame the five thousand wealthy families, who,—when a magnificent opera was gorgeously put on the stage, with superb scenery, elegant costumes, and a star cast of parts all excellently sung, and highly lauded by the entire Press,—let the manager be forced to close his doors in despair after a run of five nights, the receipts of all, except the first, being far below his nightly expenses.

A subscription to insure the expense of orchestra, chorus, lights, heat, &c., could, for a season of forty nights, no doubt, be easily obtained, but not beyond that. The *usual* capital of the manager is his tact, enterprise, courage, and plausibility. The capital of the artists consists in their voices and skill, which, in the event of failure, they do not lose, a small portion of their salary only being imperiled, and that, the public think, is easily earned, as most vocalists of celebrity are, or, but for extravagance, might be, wealthy.
AN ORIGINAL STOCKHOLDER.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Dec. 28,
The celebrated comedian,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
will repeat his
MAGNIFICENT PERSONATION
OF
RIP VAN WINKLE,
In Washington Irving's beautiful legendary story of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
OR THE
SLEEP OF FORTY YEARS,
Adapted by himself.
Received with the most enthusiastic applause.
SONGS,
DANCES,
and COMIC TABLEAUX.
To be followed by the glorious farce of
THE CONJUGAL LESSON,
in which
Mr. JEFFERSON
will sustain his inimitable comic rôle of
Mr. LULLABY.
In rehearsal, a new burlesque,
MAZEPPA,
OR THE
UNTAMED FIERY ROCKING HORSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE FAST MEN.
THE FAST MEN.
MORE SUCCESSFUL
THAN EVER,
THAN EVER.
Will be repeated
TO-NIGHT, (Friday.)
Also,
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,)
With its great cast.
LOOK AT THE NAMES!
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Tree, &c., &c.
In preparation,
And will be produced shortly, with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
THE THRILLING AND POWERFUL
Drama of
PAULINE,
Which produced so great a sensation on its first representation at this Theatre.
Also in Rehearsal,
First time at this Theatre, the charming Comedietta called
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
The principal characters to be sustained by Messrs. BLAKE and WALCOT.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon..........Sole Manager and Lessee
FIFTEENTH WEEK
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 1860,
Second time in New York these four years of Dr. Bird's celebrated tragedy of the
GLADIATOR,
In which
Mr. EDWIN FORREST
will sustain his original and popular character of
SPARTACUS,
with the following ladies and gentlemen included in the distribution of characters:
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. CHAS. FISHER,
Mr. FENNO,
Mr. HARKINS,
Mr. CANOLL,
Mr. DONALDSON,
Mr. MORRIS,
Mr. MARTIN,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mme. PONISI.
New Scenery, Appointments Accessories, &c.
MONDAY—Mr. Forrest in the Gladiator.
SATURDAY EVENING,
Engagement of the celebrated
ZOUAVES
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing SATURDAY, Dec. 29,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers..........SPALDING & ROGERS.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 27 and 28,
GREAT PANTOMIME,
MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL;
Or, HARLEQUIN AND THE GOLDEN SPRITE
Of the
SULPHUR MINES.
The most splendid
HARLEQUINADE
Ever performed in this City.
The performance will commence with scenes in the Ring by the
EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Performance every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Jas. M. Nixon..........Sole Lessee and Manager
Engagement of the
ZOUAVES,
Who will appear in GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, also in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock
In their popular
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
Full particulars, see bills of the day.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, 1860.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
PUTNAM; THE IRON SON OF '76.
After which, the Farce of THE SPITFIRE.
Concluding with the Melo-drama of
LAFITTE, THE PIRATE OF THE GULF.
Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7¼.

ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, STATUARY, WATER COLORS, &c., including Ives' beautiful statue, CUPID, now on view at SNEDECOR'S, No. 768 Broadway. Admission free.

For further particulars, see advertisement under auction head.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET, FOR Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply at the stage door, 14th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Tract Society of the M. E. Church will be held on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at the Mission Rooms, No. 199 Mulberry-st., N. Y., at 4 o'clock P. M. As this is a meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, a general attendance is desired. W. H. DIKEMAN, Rec. Sec.

CHARLES-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—An adjourned meeting of the friends of the majority of the Session will be held at Metropolitan Building, No. 95 6th-av., on THURSDAY, 27th inst. at 7½ o'clock P. M., on important business.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
A CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL!
TWO BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES
EVERY DAY, AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.
NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.
They are representatives of five different tribes, viz:
A HOTTENTOT, A KAFFIR, A BUSHMAN,
A ZOOLOO and A FINGO.
These interesting barbarians appear in their original grotesque costumes, made of the
SKINS OF WILD ANIMALS and BIRDS,
and are to be seen at all hours, and at intervals give their native
FESTIVE and WAR DANCES and SONGS,
which will be faithful representations of their barbarous customs, habits, festivities, &c., &c., making the
MOST ATTRACTIVE and UNIQUE EXHIBITION
ever given to the people of America.
THE NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
SEA OF ICE; OR,
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Miss DORA DAWRON,
the wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED singer, will appear at each performance in a popular song, PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.
To be seen at all hours every day and evening,
The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
the most unique and singular human beings known.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY,
interesting, playful as a kitten, pleasing and amusing.
TWO ALBINO GIRLS!
white as snow, and white hair, with their black mother.
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES.
Also, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world; WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE TELLER, GRAND COSMORAMA, 850,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 13 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 8 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
Of the
GREAT HOLIDAY SHOW PIECE,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
In order to give the
LITTLE FOLKS,
Who are
HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Another opportunity of seeing this
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE
There will be
A GRAND MATINEE
On
SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

HOLIDAY WEEK!
THE GREAT PAINTINGS!!
Crowds of visitors day and evening are attracted to the great paintings now on exhibition at the
GALLERY NO. 548 BROADWAY,
for a short time only.
T. B. THORPE'S wonderful painting, the Falls of
"NIAGARA AS IT IS."
PAGE'S last and greatest work
"MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB."
ROSSITER'S three great paintings,
"MIRIAM," "NOAH" and "JEREMIAH,"
with over seventy other fine paintings. Also, the beautiful Marble Statues of "THE DEAD PEARL DIVER,"
"THE FISHER GIRL," "FLORA," &c.
Admission 25 cents day and evening. SUBSCRIBERS TO COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION admitted FREE.
Subscriptions received at the door.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

TO-NIGHT
BEGINS THE SECOND TERM OF
DR. GUILMETTE'S FRIDAY EVENING CLASS IN VOCAL MUSIC.
Room 24, first floor, Cooper Institute.
Terms, $3 in advance.
INSTRUCTION:
Reading Music at sight & Glee singing.
DR. GUILMETTE'S OFFICE,
NO. 99 SPRING-ST.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $425.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GILBERT AND HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, (grand, square and upright,) for rent at reduced rates; 7 octave pianos for $4 per month; new pianos, 6½ octaves, for $150; 7-octaves for $175; one second-hand 7 octave for $125. Prince & Co., Carhart & Needham, and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums, with pedals, for rent or for sale low; 4 octave melodeons $35; one harmonium, with six stops, for $135; piano stools, $3.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 303 *Times* Office.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, iron frame, overstrung, finished in the best possible manner, and fully warranted; no better opportunity to get a good reliable piano at half its value. No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., music-store.

FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos, for cash, lower than any other house in the City: fully warranted. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased. CHAS. J. BETTS, (late WM. H. [illegible]) No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address by letter UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETS, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

Best quality Plated Knobs, Bell-pulls, Name and Number Plates. Safe Night-Latches for front doors, Rim and Mortice Locks for inside doors.

Locksmiths and Bell-Hangers' Materials in great variety.

The improved Wire Door Spring, the best article in use.

All of which will be sold at low prices for cash.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10.30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

complain that the Republican Party are disposed to do injustice to the citizens of the South, and to their social institutions especially. But what has been the history of the Government since it was formed under the Constitution? We have acquired Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and the territory from Mexico. We have surrendered a part of Maine and given up our claim to a large part of Oregon. Florida cost $40,000. It has been given up to the social institutions of the South. We purchased Louisiana territory, and two thirds of the good lands have been given up to the social institutions of the South. The annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, and the acquisition of all those territories from Mexico, may be regarded as one transaction. Now, I ask you, gentlemen, in all fairness and candor, to say whether we have not surrendered to your social institutions your full share, comparing the number of persons employed in your system of labor with the free white citizens of the United States? When you speak of injustice, it is without foundation. You have had your full share, and more than your share, of the Territories we have acquired from the beginning up to this hour. I am sick and tired of hearing gentlemen stand up here and complain of the injustice done to this institution of the South. There is no foundation for it in our history—none whatever, Sir. But you claim not only more than your share, but you claim that the Constitution gives you a right to go into the territory acquired from Mexico and carry your slaves there. I maintain that the Constitution does no such thing, but that the law of Mexico existing when we acquired that territory is still the law of that territory, and the Constitution does not repeal it; and when you claim a right to take your slaves there, you claim a right that the Constitution does not give. There is no foundation, either, for the complaint that we find here—that we deny the equality of States in the Territories. What do we deny to you that we do not deny to ourselves? What single right have I in New-Mexico that you have not? You say this law excludes your social institution. So it excludes our banking institutions and our manufacturing corporations. Your social institution is a kind of close corporation, existing under the laws of your States, not existing by the common law of the country. We deny you no right which we do not deny ourselves. The Senator from Oregon said, with a great deal of feeling, that the Republican Party were denying the equality of the States in the Territories purchased with the common blood and treasure. Now I stand here to say, if the Constitution gives the slaveholder the right to take his slaves into the Territory, it follows of necessity that he has a right to have his property protected there. I will not deny the right, and at the same time deny the remedy. But I deny the right altogether under the Constitution. There is no such right established by it. I stand by what I announced in a letter referred to by the Senator from Oregon, (Mr. Lane,) that the free Territories acquired, or to be acquired, should remain free. I maintain that is but just. If we acquire territory, you are asking too much when you ask us to convert it to slave territory. It is impossible that we can have peace upon any such doctrine as that. You must allow the Free Territories to remain free. We will not interfere with your institution where it exists. Sir, that is peace. I repeat, that non interference by the General Government, or by the Free State men, with Slavery in the States, and non-interference by the General Government, or by the slaveholders, against Freedom in the Territories, is peace.

Mr. Benjamin said he did not desire to speak now, because we should have the practical question before us in a few days. The issue will be plainly brought, whether we intend to recognize the withdrawal of, or make war on a State.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said it seemed that Northern Senators overlook the main point at issue. We claim there is property in slaves and they deny it. Until we can settle on some basis this question, it is idle to talk of peace. He claimed that the doctrine of non-recognition of property in slaves was a new doctrine. He said the South had $4,000,000,000 in this kind of property. Is it to be supposed that the South would consent to live under a Government outlawing this kind of property? Can millions at the South consent to live under a Government as outlaws, only recognized when the Government wants tribute? He had no hope of changing the judgment of Senators, but there were some stubborn facts which might well come to the knowledge of their constituents. He referred to the treaty of independence as speaking of negroes as property. If gentlemen were willing to go back and live under that treaty, there would be peace. He referred to the treaty of the war of 1812 as recognizing the same property, signed by John Adams and J. Q. Adams. Were gentlemen to-day wiser than those statesmen?

He read from a book published in Boston years ago, and contended that the people then recognized the rights of property. Are men wiser now than our fathers? But if the Government continue to outlaw the South, there is only two ways—separate in peace or by force. He said the South could not take less than justice, and asked no more. They recognized the right of the Government to protect the property of the North, but the North would not recognize the right of protection to the property of the South. If they persisted in the idea that the Government would not recognize property in slaves, and protect it, then standing in the high presence of, and before Almighty God, he declared the Union could not last ninety days. He then asked that the statute of New-Mexico, which was intended by his amendment to extend over the territory of Arizona, be printed in the report, so that the people might see what he meant.

Mr. Green said his object was to organize a Government for Arizona, and he hoped these discussions of political matters would be postponed. He did not think the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi, practically, amounted to anything. Under present circumstances he would vote for it. He quoted the law allowing slaves to be sold for a Government claim, as recognizing the right of property. But if the idea were intended to be forced upon us of non-recognition of property, we had better go home, adjourn Congress and dissolve the Government. He compared the Senator from Wisconsin's idea of equality to the fable of the stork and fox. The fox invited the stork to dine, but had soup in shallow dishes, so the stork could not get any. The next day the stork invited the fox to dine, and had food in long-necked jars. He told the fox there was perfect equality and help himself. In fact the fox could not get anything. He denied the right of nullification, but claimed the right of secession, and argued against the coercion of a State. He argued against the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Trumbull.)

Mr. Doolittle said that the Senator from Missouri assumed that the Constitution repealed the laws of Mexico in this Territory, and took Slavery there. This was contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court. He claimed that the doctrine of Mr. Calhoun, that the Constitution recognized slave property, found few supporters at the time of its announcement.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that Mr. Calhoun was dead; but he did not understand him to say even that the Constitution established Slavery, but claimed that slaves were property, and therefore the Constitution must protect it.

Further discussion ensued between Messrs. Green and Doolittle, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stevens, of Washington Territory, (Dem.,) rising to a personal explanation in relation to a special dispatch in a Boston paper, said that the dispatch states that: "It appears upon investigation that the Indian Trust Bonds were stolen for the use of the Central Breckinridge Committee during the late Presidential Election, etc."

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order, saying that it had heretofore been decided that a newspaper article was not a privileged question.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said that his colleague (Mr. McClernand) a few days ago, asked to read an extract from a newspaper published in Illinois, with a view to making a personal explanation in regard to it, but that the Speaker ruled him out of order.

The Speaker explained by saying that in that case the question was as to its being a privileged question, but that in this case it was a personal explanation, to which no objection could be interposed. There was a difference between the two cases.

Mr. Logan—My colleague was treated in an indifferent manner.

The Speaker—I am sorry if that is true.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) raised the point that this was not a privileged question, it not affecting the privilege of any member here.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.)—I was cut off the other day ungenerously, it is true, but the example is not worthy of being followed. I appeal to my colleague (Mr. Logan) to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Stevens resumed, and read the *Herald's* dispatch, and likewise that in the New-York *World*, of Dec. 24, in which it is stated that the robbery of the Interior Department has caused some speculation in Washington, and it is thought by some who are deemed *au fait* that the defalcation of bonds has been going on since the commencement of the Presidential campaign; that the Breckinridge Club and Secretary Cobb knew exactly how the securities were to be used, and for what purpose; that these bonds were deposited as collateral to raise money in behalf of the Breckinridge Club. Mr. Stevens said his attention was called to these dispatches last evening, and they seemed to be matter of sufficient consequence to arrest the attention of the House. It was his fortune to be Chairman of the Breckinridge Club, and he did his entire duty, according to the best of his ability in the premises. His heart was in the business, for he believed he was striking a blow for the honor of his country and the perpetuity of its institutions. But there was a most false and calumnious assertion on the integrity of the club. Although he might not be known to fame, for twenty years he had gone through many perils and faced death in the discharge of his duty. He repeated in the presence of the men who knew the facts, who had seen him in the valley of Mexico; in the van of victorious legions, he did his part to plant our banner on the palaces of the Montezumas; he bore the wounds of service which physically had broken him down. He had, in the great Northwest, faced a most savage foe; and on the Pacific, exerted his utmost energy to make the wilderness blossom as the rose. He repeated, here was a most false and malicious slander propagated against an honorable body of men, and which required the most severe rebuke. He never knew these bonds had existence till the fact of the robbery was made known this morning. He called on the Chairman of the Select Committee, asking him to probe this matter to the bottom, so that punishment may fall on the guilty. In relation to the article in the Boston *Herald*, the speaker said, it appears, on investigation, the young gentleman informed him today that these words were interpolated in Boston, showing a disposition most foul to slander, for base political purposes, and to break down an organization supposed to be adverse to that of the editor. In the *World* the words, "it is thought," appear in connection with the slander, and this is to injure the reputation of honorable men, who were exposed to the irresponsible attacks of the foul and filthy herd of men, who endeavor to cast their slime on men on whom they are not worthy to look. It is the duty of the Committee, if they can, to stop this defamation of character.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said that Mr. Stevens called on him this morning, and expressed his desire that the subject be thoroughly investigated. He had, as the Chairman, informed him that he had no control over the matter, but would lay the matter before the Select Committee, leaving them to determine what was proper to be done in the premises.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked and was excused from service on the Committee, saying that its business should be promptly transacted, and he was liable at any time to be called from the city in consequence of business engagements.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered a resolution in behalf of the Committee, that they have leave to sit during the sittings of the House, either in this city or elsewhere, as may be deemed advisable, and employ a stenographer at a rate of compensation not exceeding that paid for the reports for the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to the Committee sitting elsewhere than in Washington. The Select Kansas Committee was the only exception.

Mr. McClernand said there must be some special reason for him to vote for such permission.

Mr. Morris replied that he had had a conversation with the Secretary of the Interior, who suggested that the Committee might have to hold a session at some other point than this. It would not now be proper to give any explanation. He asked the House to confide in the discretion of the Committee.

After further conversation the resolution was adopted with an amendment respecting the pay of the reporter.

The House went into Committee and took up the Indian Appropriation bill.

It frequently appeared that there was no quorum present, and it was finally agreed that the bill should be reported to the House on Monday, to which day the House adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN ULTIMATUM.

The following propositions, which are regarded as the ultimatum of the Republican members of the Senatorial and House Committees, originated with Senator Grimes, but were advocated by Senator Seward:

I. That the Constitution shall never be so amended as to permit the interference of the Federal Government with Slavery in the States, and that this shall be secured by legislative enactment.

II. That the following Act be introduced into Congress, and passed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that upon the production of a person claimed as a fugitive from labor before any Court, Judge or Commissioner mentioned in the act of Congress, approved Sept. 18, 1850, together with the proof mentioned in the sixth section of that act, and, upon consideration thereof, said Court, Judge or Commissioner shall be of opinion that it appears thereby that such person so claimed does owe labor or service to the person claiming him according to the laws of any other State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, and escaped therefrom, the said Court, Judge, or Commissioner, shall make out and deliver to such claimant, or his agent, *a certificate stating those facts*, and shall deliver such fugitive to the Mashal of the United States of the State, to be by him taken and delivered to the Marshal *of the State whence the fugitive is ascertained to have fled*, who shall produce the said fugitive before a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the last mentioned State; and it shall be the duty of the said Judge, either forthwith or at the next term of the Circuit Court aforesaid, *to cause a jury to be empanneled and sworn, to try the issue whether such fugitive owes service or labor to the person by or on behalf of whom he is claimed*, and a true verdict to render according to the evidence; and upon such finding, the Judge or Court shall render judgmeent according to such finding, and cause said fugitve to be delivered to the claimant, or returned to the State where he was arrested, at the expense of the United States.

III. Congress will pass a resolution, asking Governors to revise Statutes, to ascertain if "Personal Liberty" laws exist, and to request their repeal, "*as required by a just sense of constitutional obligations, and by a due regard for the peace of the Republic.*"

A fourth proposition, which will enable the people *of New-Mexico to enter the Union as a Slave State*, is advocated by the more conservative Republicans, but will not, in all probability, be adopted.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

TENTH DAY.

Charleston, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Convention reassembled this morning.

After prayer the journal was read.

The President announced the reason why yesterday's ordinance was not printed in the journal.

Mr. Middleton here moved that the Convention go into secret session immediately.

Mr. De Treville tried to get in a resolution declaring that the Governor of South Carolina be authorized and requested to take possession of Fort Moultrie, when he was interrupted by the demand that the motion to go into secret session had the precedence.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

The following is the full report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, adopted in secret session on Friday, from which the injunction of secrecy was removed:

The Committee on *Foreign Relations*, to whom was referred certain resolutions touching the appointment of Commissioners to treat with the United States concerning the property of the latter in South Carolina, and other matters, beg leave respectfully to report that they have duly considered the subjects submitted to them, and recommend the immediate adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That three Commissioners, to be elected by ballot of this Convention, be directed forthwith to proceed to Washington, authorised and empowered to treat with the Government of the United States for *the delivery of the forts, magazines, light houses and other real estate, with their appurtenances, within the limits of South Carolina, and also for an apportionment of the public debt, and for a division of all other property held by the Government of the United States*, as agent of the Confederated States, of which South Carolina was recently a member; and, generally, to negotiate as to all other measures and arrangements proper to be made and adopted, in the existing relation of the parties, and for the continuance of peace and amity between this Commonwealth and the Government at Washington.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. PORCHER MILLS, Chairman.

GOV. PICKENS' PROCLAMATION.

Executive Department,
Charleston, S. C., Dec. 24, 1860.

By His Excellency Francis W. Pickens, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina:

Whereas, The good people of this State, in Convention assembled, by an Ordinance, unanimously adopted and ratified, on the Twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, repealed an Ordinance of the people of this State, adopted on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and have thereby dissolved the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America:

I, therefore, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State of South Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim to the world that this State is, and she has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free and independent State; and, as such, has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues or covenants, and to do all acts whatsoever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Charleston, this 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1860, and in the 85th year of the Sovereignty and independence of South Carolina.

F. W. PICKENS.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

A LARGE UNION MEETING—THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

Baltimore Thursday, Dec. 27.

A large Union meeting of our best citizens convened to-night, in the Law Buildings, and resolved to call a universal town meeting next week. Archibald Sterling was President. William Collins, Henry May, William Price, Lambert Gittings, Henry Warfield, and others, spoke. The meeting was composed of all parties, and there was intense enthusiasm.

Another large meeting was also held at Barnum's, to consider the propriety of calling the Legislature together, independent of the Governor, but nothing definite was agreed upon. Gov. Hicks has been in Baltimore to-day. He remains firm in his determination not to convene the Legislature. He has a letter from Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, and another from Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, both of which are highly important and markedly conservative, breathing unbending devotion to the Union, and hopes of its preservation.

The feeling is rapidly strengthening here, favoring a Central Confederacy of the Northern and Southern Border States, if the Union cannot be eventually saved.

SENATOR BAKER IN SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 27.

Senator Baker was publicly received by his friends this afternoon at the Court-house. The hall was densely crowded. In an address occupying three-quarters of an hour in delivery, he expressed the earnest devotion of himself and constituents to the Union, scouted the idea of an independent Pacific Republic, and declared emphatically that the Union should and would be preserved, and the Federal laws executed both North and South. His remarks were warmly applauded.

EXTRA SESSION KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Louisville, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Gov. Magoffin has called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature for the 17th of January, to consider the distracted condition of the country.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ALBANY.

Albany, Thursday, Dec. 27.

A meeting of about 150 prominent National Democrats was held at Congress Hall to night, convened by circulars issued by John A. Green and Mr. McMahon. Forms of petitions were adopted, requesting the Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty law of 1840, and to restore the nine-months' Slaveholding law of 1817, to be circulated in each County.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Springfield, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Democratic State Committee of Illinois have called a State Convention, to be held in this city on the 17th of January, to confer as to the existing national crisis, and to adopt some line of policy relative thereto.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE SUPERIOR COURT ACCOMMODATIONS—MORE FIRE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—THE ASSESSMENT FOR PAVING FORTY-NINTH-STREET PASSED OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO—THE BOARD TO SIT UNTIL JAN. 6—A SUDDEN ADJOURNMENT, &C.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Judges of the Superior Court, setting forth that the recent action of the Common Council, awarding them one of the Supreme Court rooms, was not unjust to the Supreme Court, as it left that Court as well provided for as the Superior Court would be with the new accommodation; and that, when making their application, they little thought they would meet with opposition, because "they had suffered, without complaining, more than all the other Judges of all the other Courts, and only abandoned their rooms after it had been found that they could not transact business in them and live." The reading of the communication was suspended, and the paper was laid on the table.

A communication from the Comptroller was received, asking the transfer of certain sums to meet expenses otherwise unprovided for. The paper was referred to the Finance Committee. A communication was also received from the Comptroller giving the amount necessary to be raised for the Tompkins Market building fund, $17,000, omitted accidentally in a previous communication.

PAYING THE REPORTERS.

A bill of Kempston, Blundell and Roberts, amounting to $150, for reporting proceedings of investigating the charges of Mayor Wood against the Croton Board was presented.

Alderman Brady objected to paying the reporters. There had been, he said, several applications of this kind recently. He supposed the reporters might as well have a suck at the public teat. The reporters would turn round and call them the biggest thieves and vagabonds in New-York; and when they came to knock at the door, the Aldermen would go down on their knees to them. Because they were reporters of the Press he did not see that they were entitled to any more consideration than any other citizens. This paying reporters to keep their mouths still all the time was wrong, and he for one would not vote for it.

Alderman Genet said he for one was not afraid of the reporters, or of anything the Press could say of him. These reporters did a certain amount of work for the City, and should be paid just as much as any others who did work for the City. The reporters were not responsible for the articles in the editorial columns. If he knew of any reporters of this Board who went out of their way to make scandalous attacks on the Board he would rout them out.

The bill passed by a vote of 9 to 3.

HOW LONG THIS BOARD LASTS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn, it adjourn till Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Several members objected, and inquired what was the necessity?

Alderman Boole said in order to finish their business by Monday.

Alderman Peck (in the Chair) explained that the Counsel to the Corporation had given it as his opinion that the Board could legally hold sessions until the 6th prox.

With this understanding, the motion of Mr. Boole was withdrawn.

PAVING FORTY-NINTH-STREET.

Alderman Peck here called Alderman Genet to the Chair, and made a brief address, favoring the confirmation of assessment for paving Forty-ninth-street, in spite of the veto of the Mayor. He said that Mayor Wood had told the contractor that he was mistaken, and withdrew his objections, but he (the Mayor) had failed to keep his promise.

The assessment was confirmed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor.

The Board concurred in ordering the Street Commissioner to advertise for a new hose-carriage for Hose Company No. 15, to cost $400.

Permission was given to have two of the public gas-lamps placed in front of the United German Lutheran Church, on Sixth-avenue, near Fifteenth-street.

A SUDDEN ADJOURNMENT.

Alderman Genet had by this time aroused the ire of sundry members of the Board by deciding them out of order in attempting to speak—as the Chair claimed at times when, according to parliamentary usage, they had no right to the floor.

Aldermen Owens, Barry and Brady successively protested against what they called the tyranny of the Chair, and Alderman Barry wanted the permanent Chairman to resume his seat.

Alderman Brady moved that since members of this Board have no right to speak or make a motion, that this Board do now adjourn, which, to Alderman Brady's astonishment was carried amid immense merriment.

Alderman Owens suggested that Genet was not in South Carolina just now.

Before the vote was announced, Alderman Brady got up and prepared to leave.

Alderman Genet said the gentleman from the Fifth would take his seat or submit to the consequences of the rules which the Chair would enforce.

Alderman Brady said, "put it on then," but did not desist, and no notice was taken of it.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR—A NEW STEAM ENGINE.

At a meeting of this Board, last evening, the following communication was received from the Mayor, in answer to a resolution of the Board:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Dec. 27, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

Gentlemen: The following preamble and resolution, adopted by your Board, December 24, came to me this day:

"*Whereas*, This Board, on Thursday, Dec. 20, confirmed the Assessment List for paving Eighth-avenue with trap block pavement; and,

Whereas, It appears that the property owners remonstrated against the same, and said remonstrance not coming to the knowledge of the Board—therefore,

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor or the Acting Mayor be, and is hereby requested to return said papers to this Board for its further action."

Mr. Wm. J. Peck, the Acting Mayor, having approved the paper referred to during my temporary absence from the City, I am unable to comply with this request.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 18 to 2, in refusing to sustain the Fire Commissioners in disbanding Engine Companies 13 and 21.

The Street Commissioner was authorized to purchase a steam fire engine for Engine Company No. 24.

A large number of general orders of minor importance were called up and acted upon, after which the Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Mayor Returned.—The Mayor, who had been suddenly invoked home by numerous telegraphic dispatches, announcing the action of his *locum tenens*, and the Board of Aldermen, returned yesterday, and at 2 P. M. was at his desk administering the oaths of office to the newly-elected City officers. It is presumed that he was not specially pleased at the removal of Mr. Platt, with whom he had a prolonged interview. Up to 3 o'clock of yesterday Mr. Devlin, the newly-appointed Chamberlain, had not filed his bonds, but on Wednesday afternoon he presented himself at the Mayor's office to be sworn in. Col. Burnham, to whom the application was made, declined to fill up the constitutional oath, but tendered a blank form, which being filled up by a friend at hand, was signed and sworn to before the Acting Mayor. The mere act of taking the oath does not, however, confirm the tenure of office, the filing of the bond being by some deemed a necessary preliminary to the assumption of office, where security is required. Mr. Devlin will file his bond to-day, and that they will be ample to meet any amount which the City or County may require, will not be doubted. Mr. Platt, however, does not intend to resign his office and its perquisites as readily as did his predecessor. He holds the purse-strings of the City, and the purse contains at present over four millions of dollars,—which is certainly worth a law suit, especially as, in any event, the City must foot the bills.

THE JAPANESE BILL APPROVED.

Among the last official acts of the Mayor *pro tem.*, Mr. Peck, was the signing of the Japanese bill for nearly eighty-four thousand dollars.

SHORT WEIGHT IN COAL.

A coal-dealer named Wm. Ball, No. 322 Cherry-street, was brought before the First Marshal yesterday on the complaint of a purchaser of a half ton of coal, and who on weighing it found that he had only 656 pounds. This being considered exceedingly short weight, a brief note from Col. Burnham induced a rectification of the error.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Acknowledgment for the Newsboys.—The Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for a Christmas Dinner for the newsboys: From the Howard House, twelve chickens, seven pies, eight loaves of bread, one-half bushel of potatoes, and one box of oranges; from the Astor House, one turkey, one chicken, two loaves of bread, one pie and a lump of butter; Mr. Small, Park-place, one turkey and one pie; A Friend, four chickens; A Lady, three turkeys; Mr. Dean, a piece of roast beef; Mrs. Scribner, ten pounds of currants and five pounds of raisins; collected by Messrs. J. & C. Quirk, No. 35 Fulton-street, $22; A Gentleman, $1; received per J. Macy, Children's Aid Society, $10. About $20 of the above is reserved for the purpose of furnishing a Christmas Tree on New-Year's night with prizes for the boys of useful articles of wearing apparel, such as jackets, pants, boots, shoes, caps, &c. The poor boys enjoyed the good cheer provided by their considerate and generous friends, socially and gratefully. They partook of their banquet with as much propriety and good feeling as would have marked any gathering of respectable citizens, and the scene as they sat at the ample board was joyous and animating. The humane friends of this institution, who have not had the opportunity of contributing to the Christmas dinner, may now be glad to send in a New-Year's gift for the Christmas Tree.

Police Commissioners.—The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, and received the resignation of Capt. McKelvey, who for some months past had been in command of the Police force in the Twentieth Ward. Capt. McKelvey had been under suspension for a few days, pending the investigation of charges seriously affecting his moral character. Capt. Walling, late of the Detective force, has taken the place thus made vacant, the Commissioners deeming that the disorganization of Police matters which has existed for some time in the Precinct in question, required the services of an experienced and capable officer to correct abuses and restore order. Patrolman Thomas Houston, of the Sixteenth Precinct, also tendered his resignation, to take effect at a future day. James McGiven was appointed patrolman, and assigned to the Seventeenth Precinct. Abraham S. Hotchkiss, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was dismissed for violation of the rules and regulations. Patrolman Thebo was placed on the retired list.

Dr. Lord's Lecture.—The lecture of Dr. Lord on representative women last evening at Clinton Hall, drew together quite a large audience, who were treated to one of the Doctor's most instructive discourses, Madame de Stael being selected as the particular type of representative women for the occasion. Her parentage, education, marriages and wonderful career, as well as a glance at nearly all the remarkable women and men of her time, enchained the attention of the audience for an hour and a half. At the conclusion the lecturer indulged in a vein of pungent satire on much of the shallow and pretentious literature of our times, in the shape of stories and novels for the millions, by both male and female authors.

The National Guard.—An election was held on Wednesday evening the 26th inst., at the Armory of the Second Company, Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of their Captain, (Shaler,) to the post of Major of the Regiment. It resulted as follows: First Lieut. Emmons Clarke was elected Captain; Second Lieut. Noah L. Farnham was elected First Lieutenant in place of Clark, promoted; Second Sergeant Edward Bernard was elected Second Lieutenant in place of Farnham, promoted; and Ex-Sergeant Joseph E. Macfarland was elected Second Sergeant in place of Bernard, promoted.

Delta Kappa Epsilon.—The fifteenth annual commemoration of the foundation of this Society was celebrated last evening at Dr. Chapin's Church. The exercises were of a purely literary character. Whilst awarding the highest praise to each of the young gentlemen who essayed their ambitious scholarship and classic culture before an audience of applauding and predetermined friends, it might seem invidious to specify any individual effort. Suffice it to say that all were good, and that none fell below the scope of intelligent criticism.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; A. B. Olin, of Troy; D. W. E. Taylor, of the U. S. A., and Col. C. F. Wells, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester, and J. Baxter, of Knoxville, Tenn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. A. Ward, of Philadelphia; E. W. Leonard, of San Francisco, and H. M. Parrott, of Kansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Howard, of N. T.; N. C. Preston, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Morris Asch, F. W. Paul, R. Knox, R. Hunter McGrath, and Dr. Samuel B. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. J. J. Holcrome, of the steamship *City of Manchester*, and G. W. Van Camp, of Quebec, are at the Everett House.

Col. Armitage, of Florida, and Dr. De Witt, of Saugerties, are at the Union-place Hotel.

D. J. Fignett and J. R. Maxwell, of Alabama; A. McCook, of the U. S. A., and J. Metzger, of Washington, D. C., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. Macomber, of U. S. Marine Corps, is at the Hotel St. Germain.

J. D. Manney, of Valparaiso, S. A., is at the Albemarle House.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The weather has been very wet. Cotton—The sales to-day have been 5,500 bales Middling Uplands at 11c.@11¼c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 4c.@5c. Molasses, 22c.@24c. Flour—Ohio $5 25. Corn—65c.@75c. Provisions very dull. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d. Exchange on London ⅝@2 premium; on New-York, ⅛@8 discount.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Flour in good demand at $5 40 for Superfine, but holders demand an advance. Whisky active at 14c. Hogs in light supply; sales 1,200 at $5 60@$5 80; at the close sales unimportant and prices held at $5 75@$5 90. Mess Pork at $14 75@$15. Bulk Meats at 5⅛c.@7⅛c. Lard, in kegs, 9⅛c. Money Market—At the close the demand increasing. Sight Exchange on New-York dull at ¾ ℘ cent. premium.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Flour dull. Wheat firm, and 1c.@2c. lower; sales 35,000 bushels, at 80c. for No. 1; 75c.@76c. for No. 2, in store. Corn steady; sales 17,000 bushels, at 31c., in store. Oats firm. *Receipts*—2,100 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York firm, at 10@11 ℘ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

THE RECENT FIRE NEW-ORLEANS.

HERRING'S SAFES ONCE MORE.

New-Orleans, Dec. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

Gentlemen: In the fire which occurred on the evening of the 7th inst., at the store of Mr. E. Blessey, No. 74 Poydras-street, consuming the building, with all its contents, the undersigned had one of your Fire-proof Safes.

Upon examining the same, after an exposure of over twelve hours to the most intense heat, its contents were found to be in a well-preserved and almost perfect condition, and I have much pleasure in thus adding my testimonial to the many you have already received relative to the fire-proof qualities of your Champion Safes. I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
Edward V. Cartwright.

AGAIN.

New-Orleans, Dec. 11, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

Gents: My books and papers were completely saved in one of your "Patent Champions," at the Poydras-street fire, on the evening of the 7th of December. The Safe fell from the second story of my building and was in a hot fire. It has given great satisfaction, and I have every confidence in your Patent Champion Safes.

E. Blessey.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes, though so often tested, *never fail* to save their contents.

Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
Farrell, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.
Herring & Co., New-Orleans.
Herring & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

Directions for Beginners.—As skating is just now all the rage, and as there are many persons who can't skate that want to learn, we publish the following practical directions for their benefit in fulfillment of our promise in yesterday's Times:

Rule 1. Go to the "Central Park Skate Emporium" and buy a good pair of skates.

Rule 2. Advise your friend to do the same, (skaters should always go in pairs in case of accident.

Rule 3. Observe the first two rules strictly.

General Remarks.—Sometimes in order to make a very accomplished skater a little practice on the ice is necessary. Should the ice not behave itself, or offer any obstacles whatever, the best thing to do is to pound it with your head.

Conover & Walker, hardware dealers,
474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

P. S.—We have at last discovered why the big pond at the Park is not frozen sufficiently to skate on and will publish the reason in to-morrow's Times. Be sure and get an early copy.

[Advertisement.]

Rheumatism and Ticdouloureux speedily cured by Holloway's celebrated Pills and Ointment. The Ointment soothes the irritable nerves and muscles by relaxing spasms and subduing pain, while the Pills strengthen the debilitated constitution.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Hats.—The last sensation comes in the shape of the elegant Hats for New Year's just issued by that Garibaldi of Hatters, Knox, whose Temple of Fashion is on the northeast corner of Fulton-street and Broadway. In making New Year's calls gentlemen generally retain their hats in their hands; something particularly neat and recherché is therefore necessary. Knox is just the man to fulfil these conditions.

[Advertisement.]

Beebe & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway,
Invite special attention to their
New Styles for
Gentlemen and Young Gents' Holiday Hats.

MARRIED.

Bennett—Imlay.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Thomas Guion, D. D., Mr. G. Ludovic Bennett and Miss Isabel, daughter of the late William H. Imlay, of Hartford, Conn.

Short—Kellogg.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 27, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. D. H. Short, Mr. Charles G. Short, of Ridgefield, Conn., to Miss Laura E. Kellogg, of the former place.

Odell—Haight.—In Chappaqua, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, John Y. Haight, by Rev. Mr. Shiland, Mr. J. J. Odell, of New-York City, to Miss Phebe H. Haight, of Chappaqua.

DIED.

Oliver.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, William H. Oliver, son of James D. Oliver, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 62 Amity-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Ellis.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, after a short illness, Benjamin Ellis, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 1½ P. M., from No. 138 East Broadway. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Weeks.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, suddenly, Carlile T. Weeks, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his sons, Matthew Henry, Carlyle T., Jr., and George W., and also the friends of his brothers, Nathaniel, Samuel, Jacob and Benjamin T. Weeks, and his brother-in-law, S C. Burdett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 24 1st-av., on Friday, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Fanning.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, of croup, Joseph Brewster, youngest child of John H. and Mary B. Fanning, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 5th st., this (Friday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

Cromwell.—In this City, on Fifth Day evening, 27th inst., Elizabeth T. Cromwell, wife of Daniel Cromwell in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 Allen st., on First Day, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Neill.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, suddenly, James Neill, aged 47 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 371 Bleecker st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Duryee.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, Hannah Odell, wife of Jacob Duryee, Sr., in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, Daniel W. Odell, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 Monroe-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Knudsen.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, Henrietta Augusta Knudsen, born Schmidt.

Her remains will be buried in Trinity Church Cemetery this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

Robly.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, of inflammation of the lungs, Andrew Pitcairn, infant son of Harrington and Isabel Robly, aged 8 months.

Torry.—In Harlem, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, Margaret Ann, wife of John Torry, in the 28th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 121st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 3 P. M.

McLachlan.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, of disease of the lungs, Sarah McLachlan, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 116 Bridge-st.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

Ellis.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, of croup, William Hord, second child of Richard and Kate H. Ellis, aged 5 years, 5 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 29th inst, from the residence of his parents, northwest corner of Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

Blair.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 27, William Blair, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, No. 48 East Warren-st., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Carson.—In South Brooklyn, at her late residence, No. 50 Carroll st., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, Eliza A., wife of Joseph Carson, aged 32 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Kelley.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Dec. 27, Annie Elizabeth, only daughter of Austin and Sarah Jane Kelley aged 1 year, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 31 4th-st., between South 8th and 9th sts., Williamsburgh, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Brinckerhoff.—In Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 27, of membrane croup, Mary Anna, daughter of G. C. and C. A. Brinckerhoff, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of G. E. Brinckerhoff, Newtown.

Kelsey.—In Gravesend, L. I., Nathaniel Potter Kelsey, son of Walter and Sarah Jane Kelsey, aged 9 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Friday,) 28th inst. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Overton.—In Port Jefferson, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 22, very suddenly, Mr. Whitman Overton, in the 50th year of his age.

Gourlay.—In Hamptonburgh, Orange County, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, after a lingering illness, Robert, eldest son of the late Archibald Gourlay, of this City.

Graham.—In Hughsonville, Dutchess County, on Saturday, Dec. 22, Jacob V. B. Graham, in the 36th year of his age.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the *Etna* will close to-morrow, the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 27.—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Samuel Young, W. Laron, lady and 2 children, Thos. Atkins, Mr. Reeves, Mrs. E. Heates, Miss M. Heates, Mrs. Mardet, F. Icenback, Charles Pratt, Mrs. Icenback, G. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Chandowick and child, F. Wolfe, R. Elmstone, G. McFarland, J. Doyle, G. A. Sebastian, Mr. and Mrs. McMahon, and 110 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, &c.—J. A. Van Pelt, J. Lane, J. F. Barnes, S. W. Barnes, Miss Wilson, Miss Bartlett, E. D. Daniel and lady, Dr. Kellum, R. Carpenter, A. Miller, H. Tattenon, A. Living, Mrs. T. Lane and 3 children, and 16 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon rises.... 5 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 37 | Gov. Island. 8 26 | Hell Gate.... 9 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Elizabeth, Colnary, Baltimore, ——.

Ships Franklin, Freeman, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Telegraph, Giles, Boston, W. Ropes & Co.

Barks S. W. Holbrook, Small, Portland, Delano & Capen; Honduras, Marshall, Belize, F. Alexander.

Brigs Ellen Bernard, Gibbs, Norfolk, R. P. Buck & Co.; S. Peters, Higgins, Gibara, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners E. Bates, Rockwell, Sabine Pass, J. & N. Smith; Hound, Pearman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; E. Vittery, (Br.,) Hall, Queenstown, G. F. Bulley; Myrover, Hughes, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.

Sloops Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master; Warren, Stokes, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcecaw, Liverpool Dec. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 134 passengers to John G. Dale, arrived off the Battery at 5:40 A. M. Dec. 26, lat. 42 30, lon. 70 40, saw steamship United Kingdom, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Ship Flora, (Nor.,) Falkenburg, Liverpool 58 ds., with coal to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Billow, Hedgett, Elizabethport, with coal for Provincetown.

Schr. Ella Warren, Port-au-Prince Dec. 10, with logwood and coffee to Moore & Henry. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather. Dec. 10, off Nicols Mole, spoke schr. R. B. Sumner, hence for Gonaives.

Schr. Haxall, Winters, Richmond 3 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Only Daughter, (3-masted,) Faulkenburg, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Amos Faulkenburg, Wilman, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Maria and Elizabeth, Wagner, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Christiana Keen, Babcock, Baltimore, 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Arey, Elizabethport, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. Rainbow, Havener, Elizabethport, with coal for Ipswich.

Schr. Mary Jane, Smith, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Cribbe, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Nile, Williams, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Fakir, Heath, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Tangala, Bramhall, Vinalhaven 5 ds., stone.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Paine, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Stampede, Brand, Mystic 2 ds.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton, with mdse.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Taunton, with mdse.

SAILED—Steamship Huntsville, Savannah. Brigs Mary Stewart, Cadiz; Atlantic, Barbados; Ianthe, Havana.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

Miscellaneous.

The clipper ship Twilight, 1,482 tons register, is now on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Port Lewis, Mauritius, Nov. 1.—The ship Northern Crown sailed from here on the 27th ult., having put in a new mizzenmast and bowsprit, caulked top sides, and did what was necessary to enable her to proceed on her voyage. Her bills here amount to $4,500. The repairs on ship Western Ocean are going on rapidly. The mizzenmast was sprung, and is being replaced; all the backstays and considerable of the rigging gone—replaced with new; her top sides badly strained, and her between deck and low deck knees all more or less started; in many places the plank has started from the timbers. She is being thoroughly refastened. To do this, it has been necessary to discharge half the cargo. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE "BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of the Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

6,000 OVERCOATS.
2,500 DRESS FROCK COATS.
5,000 BUSINESS COATS.
500 VELVET VESTS.
2,000 CASSIMERE VESTS.
6,000 CASSIMERE PANTS.
AT
AND
UNDER
COST
OF
MANUFACTURE,
At
EVANS', 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
3,300 fine Cambric and Swiss worked Collars, 12½c.
2,130 fine Cambric and Swiss Worked Collars, 25c.
1,380 fine Cambric and Swiss Worked Collars, 37c.
1,460 fine Cambric and Swiss Worked Collars, 50c.
1,640 fine Cambric and Swiss Worked Collars, 63c.
830 Needle Worked Sets, 25c. and 44c.
769 Japanese Worked Sets, 75c.
540 fine Worked Sets, $1.
430 very fine Sets, $1 25 and $1 50.
300 Trimmed Lace Sets, 94c.
French Flowers, closing at just half price.
French Flowers, (job lot,) you can buy at your own price.
Feathers, all styles, colors and descriptions, closing.
1,301 Colored and Black Chenille Nets, 18c.
1,460 Colored and Black Chenille Nets, 31c.
1,632 Colored and Black Chenille Nets, 31c.
840 Chenille Head-dresses, closing at 31c.
Bonnet Rush and Trimming Ribbons, all closing out.
1½ yards long splendid Bonnet Strings, pair, 37c.
16,831 yards fancy Velvet Trimmings, 2c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' white Kid Gloves, 31c., 50c.
Ladies' white Kid Gloves, 31c., 50c.
Ladies' light Kid Gloves, 25c., 50c.
Closing all our 7s. and 8s. Kid Gloves, all colors and whites, at 5s.
Panic sale—Cloth Gloves, 18c.
Panic sale—Berlin Lined Gloves, 15c.
Panic sale—Lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Panic sale of Merino Hose, 10c.; Ribbed Hose, 10c.
Panic sale of Half Hose, 6c.; Half Hose, 8c.
Panic sale of gents', ladies' and children's Hosiery.
Tarletans closing out cheap.
Laces, white and black, closing out cheap.
780 fancy Hair Pins closing out, 6c., 12c., 18c.
640 fancy Hair Pins closing out, 25c., 37c., 50c.
1,340 Portemonnaies and Bags at 12c., 18c. and 25c.
1,460 Portemonnaies and Bags at 31c., 37c., 50c.
730 Ladies' Bags, all styles and descriptions.
Panic sale—Velvet Scarfs, 25c.
Panic sale—Chenille Scarfs, 8c.
Panic sale—Woolen Goods.
FANCY GOODS
AND TOYS.
The largest, best and finest assortment of German, French English and American Toys and Fancy Goods in the City.
Jewelry Boxes, Watch Stands, Cigar Stands,
Fancy Boxes, China Figures, Inkstands,
China Sets, Fruit Baskets, China Ornaments,
Rubber Balls, 6c.; Crying Babies, 10c.; China Baskets, 6c.; Rubber Heads, 9c.; China Tea Sets, 15c.; Watches, (moving hands,) 6c.; Elephants, Donkeys, Babies, Soldiers, Furniture, Turtles, Rabbits, Cars, Stables, Hunter's Ninepins, fine moving Figures; with over 7,300 Toys and Fancy Figures.
The usual stock of Laces, Ribbons, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Millinery Goods, closing out cheap.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AN EXTRAORDINARY
OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY (Friday) at 10½ o'clock precisely.

Positive unreserved sale of the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, valuable paintings, rosewood parlor suites, piano-forte, bronzes, marble groups, and rare and unique curiosities, collected and imported by the present owner, contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. The circumstances of the sale make it imperative that the whole shall be sold without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBERS,

Containing magnificent full suites of Parlor furniture in brocatel and velvet, marble top, centre, sofa and pier tables, Florentine and French mirrors, reception and Turkish chairs, French escritoire, mosaic marble pedestals, elegant bronzes, marble statuary, silk and lace curtains, ormolu chandeliers, valuable paintings, Etruscan ornaments, Sevres vases, antique, lava, &c., with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c., &c., of every description. Dining-room furniture, rich silver ware, salvers, forks spoons, dining and tea service, casters, silver goblets, rich urns, napkin rings, French and Bohemian China, ruby and crystal cut glass of every description, forming a rich and valuable collection of household furniture and unique and recherché works of art. The goods are now on exhibition by catalogue. Sale to commence in dining room, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, rain or shine.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."

NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 3.